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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Marginal Column

By ERAYA ZHAPIRO

DISTORTED reports of Mapai Political Committee meetings held earlier this week have been imaginatively interpreted by newsmen with a marked ability for wishful thinking. This was the unanimous reaction of influential members of the committee in Tel Aviv yesterday. The Political Committee of the party is, primarily, a closed forum where views can be aired without the restraint of public meetings. In order to give members the feeling that they can express their opinions freely, without thereby obligating either the party or any section of it, the proceedings are not made public.

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THAT opinions may differ is not denied by the party itself. On the contrary, Mapai leaders pride themselves in the fact that their decisions are taken after a thorough and free — and more often than not, lengthy—discussion of the issues involved. If some people, especially "those hostile to Mapai, wish to see fatal rifts where opinions are expressed unreservedly and decisions are accepted freely, they may be wrong, but nobody can stop them.

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SOME people, not excluding foreign representatives with an interest in this country, always try to magnify any sign of divergence of policies between the "restraint" side—which they identified with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Moshe Sharett, and the "activist" side, represented by the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion. British, and, to some extent, American diplomats during the long period of coalition negotiations made no secret of the fact that they hoped Mr. Sharett would remain at the helm, Mr. Ben-Gurion being "so unpredictable." Similar elements now try to play up every hint of divergent opinions in the hope that it may indicate a coming change of policy, with Mr. Sharett's return to the premiership. They draw support for their wishful thinking from such reports in the local press as tally with their ideas. "Ha'aretz," in particular, in its open assault on Mr. Ben-Gurion, is taken at its face value as an important vehicle of opinion, while in this issue the paper is considered by many to have shown not so much a lack of judgment as a lack of ultimate identification with the fortunes of this country.

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THE facts of the Mapai system are that its leadership consists of a group of people in whom members of the party put their trust, and who work more or less as a team. Jointly and separately, they take responsibility for what is done in the name of the party in general, but they do not conceal their own views. One of the principles of Mapai leadership is not to adhere too closely to any single mode of action, but to have in mind the ultimate good of the country—and the party—allowing for digressions from a set path which promise to lead to the goal more surely or more quickly.

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THE ultimate goal which Mapai leaders had set for themselves as their public trust is the well-being and security of the State of Israel, as a National Home for the Jewish People. How to achieve this goal may present many problems, and many different solutions may be proposed. Every time a major question of policy arises the most promising solution is adopted—by democratic majority vote. The party has never split because some group's personal and honestly expressed opinion was overruled by the personal, honest opinions of the majority — which may be composed of different members on each new issue.

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A SIMPLE perusal of *The Jerusalem Post* for the past two years should have convinced anybody who has no mission to implant destructive rumours that each government, in turn, whoever was its chief, decided on actions which were called "activist" and censured in some quarters abroad. Nahalaon was clearly a punitive action, taken while Mr. Sharett was Prime Minister. On the other hand, Israel has not always retaliated following provocative murders, when the authorities decided, for some good reason, that the aim they sought might better be achieved by another means — say, diplomatic pressure. And nobody has explained this more ably than Mr. Sharett himself in his speech in the Knesset over a year ago. But even when Mr. Ben-Gurion was in Sde Boker he was often consulted by Mr. Sharett, and his advice always carried due weight. And Mr. Sharett is able to press his point very well with Mr. Ben-Gurion when he really thinks it necessary.

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IT is, therefore, futile to speak about a "rift" within Mapai's leadership: of a division into activists and their opponents. What happened this week was exactly what has happened many times before. There is absolutely no ground for an interpretation which would be described as a "come-back" (as Defence Minister) of Mr. Pinhas Lavon, simply because his organising talent has been utilised for a sub-committee bombastically called "National Emergency Committee." His sub-committee's job will be to discuss proposals on how to persuade the public that the dangers are real, and that we should prepare for them. One of the immediate tasks will be, it is understood, to plan a campaign to build air raid shelters. Another important task will be to devise methods of collecting money for arms.

Tel Aviv, December 29.

Harding Seen Resuming Talks With Makarios

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter). — Political sources here today predicted an early meeting between the Governor, Sir John Harding, and Archbishop Makarios, leader of the *enosis* movement, in a new attempt to agree on the island's future.

Such a meeting would be held "before the new year is many days old," and would amount to a final bid to overcome the last and major obstacle preventing a solution of the Cyprus question — Britain's insistence that self-determination can be granted to Cypriots only when international obligations permit. It was added that the meeting was not expected to provide a solution to the whole problem, but it might find a loophole on which Britain could act in submitting a simplification of her intentions satisfactory to the Archbishop.

Several hundred workers demonstrated in Nicosia and Famagusta today shouting anti-British slogans, and protesting against the detention of Greek Cypriot trade union leaders under the emergency regulations. Greek and English language newspaper proprietors were told that there would be no newspapers tomorrow as the printers were on a 24-hour strike from 11 a.m. today. Asked why they were striking, the workers replied, "There's a strike on" or that they were feeling unwell.

Malayan Peace Talks Collapse

BALING, Northern Malaya Thursday (Reuter). — Talks between Malayan Communists and Government representatives broke up in failure today. Chin Peng, leader of 3,500 Communist guerrillas, drove back into the jungle after saying, "We will never accept surrender at any time and will continue our struggle to the last man."

The breakdown came when the Communists refused to accept investigation of their loyalty to Malaya after surrendering under the existing amnesty offer of the Malayan Federal Government or, alternatively, to accept repatriation to China.

All that Chin had to offer at the final session of the two-day talks was that his men would lay down their arms once the Federal Government had taken over from Britain complete control of internal security, and all the armed forces in the country.

The Communist negotiators made it plain to the Chief Ministers of Malaya and Singapore, Tengku (Prince) Abdul Rahman and Mr. David Marshall, respectively, that this offer did not mean surrender under amnesty terms offered last September.

French Plan National Guard in Algeria

ALGIERS, Thursday. — French authorities drafted plans today for a rapid build-up of a 50,000 auxiliary army to defend Algerian towns against increasing guerrilla attacks. Twenty-four persons died in a fresh outburst of violence in the past 24 hours, raising the toll for the past two weeks to 200.

Informed sources said that the new units, called National Guards, will replace regular troops in major cities and towns so that they could be used for field operations against insurgents.

Meanwhile, a Tunis report said that Amin Bey today fixed his seal to a decree summoning Tunisia's first National Assembly under home rule in April, 1956. The Assembly will be elected by universal suffrage and by secret ballot early in the year. It will meet to frame a constitution.

(UP, Reuter)

U.S. RECOGNIZES ARAB RIGHT TO BOYCOTT

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP) — The State Department said today that it disapproves of the Arab practice of boycotting American firms which trade with Israel and of denying entry to Americans of Jewish faith. But it added that there is little the U.S. can do about it as the Arabs have the sovereign right to regulate their commerce and the admission of foreigners as they see fit.

The statement was made by the spokesman, Mr. Joseph Reap, when he was asked at a press conference about reports that Saudi Arabia is banning trade with U.S. firms owned by Jews. It also applied to a Cairo report that the Arab League has imposed boycotts on the Henry J. Kaiser Co., which maintains an assembly plant in Israel.

Bonn, Moscow Plan First Trade Pact

BONN, Thursday (UP). — West Germany and the Soviet Union will open negotiations early next year for the first trade agreement between the two countries, a Government spokesman said today.

They substantially increased their trade in the past two years, but officials said that the extent of the planned agreement would depend primarily on Soviet ability to deliver. The trade balance in favour of West Germany in the first eight months of this year was equivalent to $28m.

Khrushchev Hits Israel As Tool of Imperialists

MOSCOW, Thursday. — The Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, today sharply condemned Israel and said that the Soviet Union sympathized with the desire of the Arab people to win and maintain their independence.

He added that "from the first day of its existence, the State of Israel has taken a hostile and threatening position towards its neighbours. Imperialists are behind Israel, trying to use her as an instrument against the Arabs for their own benefit."

(Asked by correspondents for an official reaction to Mr. Khrushchev's statement on Israel, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that there would be no comment until the full text of the relevant portion of the speech is received in Jerusalem.)

Mr. Khrushchev's reference to the Middle East was contained in a foreign policy review which he delivered to the Supreme Soviet. He was speaking after Premier Nikolai Bulganin, who opened yesterday's session with a report of his month-long tour of India, Burma and Afghanistan, on which he was accompanied by the party secretary.

After criticizing Persia and Turkey for joining the Baghdad Pact, Mr. Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union had friendly relations with Turkey under Kemal Ataturk and later. These relations had been clouded by subsequent developments, and it was not Turkey alone which was responsible for this. "There were out of place statements on our part, too, which clouded relations," Mr. Khrushchev admitted. He said, however, that "we made attempts to improve that later ... but there has been no similar attempt on the part of Turkey, which is now mistakenly linking her fate with the aggressive Baghdad Pact."

(Diplomatic quarters in London considered the condemnation of Israel reflected the new all-out bid by Moscow to woo the Arab states away from the West).

Raps U.S. Goa Stand

Mr. Khrushchev ridiculed the recent American-Portuguese statement on Goa in which Secretary of State Dulles expressed support of the Portuguese position. Saying that Portugal seized the enclaves 400 years ago, he added amid laughter, "If we are to follow the logic of Mr. Dulles, the U.S. should consider itself Her Majesty's dominion."

(A U.P. report from Washington said that the U.S. replied formally today to India's request "for clarification" of the joint American-Portuguese statement. The contents of the reply were not immediately known. However, a statement reassuring India in regard to the U.S. position on the Goa issue has been expected for some time.)

Referring to Russia's recent hydrogen bomb explosion, he said that the power of this weapon was equivalent to many million tons of ordinary explosive "and it can be considerably increased." He warned people who were trying to increase tension to "remember the results of this test."

Mr. Khrushchev said the Christmas message from the American leaders says its authors were praying for the liberation of the Eastern European countries and would give them assistance. This was "incompatible with the Geneva spirit," he said, adding, "It leads to the incitement of passion. I speak like this unwillingly about President Eisenhower, whom I respect so much."

European Security

Turning to Germany, he said that the most acute question at the present time is that of guaranteeing European security. He stressed that the existence of two German states must be taken into account if the West really wants such security. However, the West was insisting on German reunification coming first, and that East Germany should "liquidate all her social achievements" by joining West Germany. The West's next step would be to include a united, rearmed Germany in NATO. "No one will force us to strengthen by our own hand a bloc which is directed against the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries," he declared.

However, he said the Soviet Union saw no other solution "than that of concluding a system of general European security including the U.S."

Referring to the "hostile reactions and vicious attacks" against the Soviet leaders for the statements they made while in Asia, Mr. Khrushchev said, "All we did was to repeat well-known facts."

Deputies applauded and laughed as he elaborated his criticisms of "colonialism." The party secretary denied that the Soviet leaders had specifically mentioned Britain, saying that they just spoke of "colonisers." He added: "We did not even mean the British people, whom we highly respect and whose friendship we want. We said nothing offensive against the British Government, but we did say that the sooner colonial regimes were ended the better it would be." The majority of the British people would welcome the destruction of the colonial system, he declared.

Nevertheless, he told the House that British rule in India was "robbery in the full sense of the word," and that the Indian people were working energetically to liquidate the heritage of "poverty, famine and ignorance."

TERCENTENARY SABBATH SET FOR JAN. 7

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Chief Rabbi Dr. Israel Brodie, has named January 7, 1956, as the tercentenary Sabbath which will inaugurate a year during which the 300 years of Jewish settlement in Britain will be commemorated.

Bulganin Sees 1955 As Turning Point

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter).—Prime Minister Nikolai Bulganin today reported to the Supreme Soviet on his month-long tour of India, Burma and Afghanistan with Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Communist Party Secretary.

Marshal Bulganin began his speech by saying that 1955 had been a year of great international events which "will go down in history as a definite turning point in the relaxation of world tension." Much of this relaxation, he said, was due to the efforts of the Soviet Union, which had worked for the achievement of international security, confidence and cultural relations among the nations.

These efforts have been crowned with great success, he declared.

The Premier was given a standing ovation by the 1,347 deputies at a joint session of the two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet as he mounted the rostrum.

Repeating views expressed by Mr. Khrushchev in speeches while touring Asia, Marshal Bulganin sharply attacked the "colonialists" for causing the backwardness of the Asian countries, he told the House.

Importance of Asia

Marshal Bulganin said, "In the international affairs of our times, the countries of Asia, inhabited by over half the population of the world, are acquiring an ever growing importance. The direct outcome of our visit to India, Burma and Afghanistan has been the strengthening and development of friendship, the cooperation between the Soviet Union and these countries, the further *rapprochement* of the Soviet people with the great Indian people and the peoples of Burma and Afghanistan.

"Our journey has assumed a great international importance insofar as it has, in the first place, over and over again confirmed the correctness of the basic Leninist line of Soviet foreign policy, namely the principle of peaceful coexistence between states of different social and political systems."

Recalls Lenin's Words

He recalled that Lenin had said the time would come when hundreds of millions of people in Asia would become an active factor in world history, and added that the Arab and African peoples were now struggling for independence.

The diplomatic gallery in the Kremlin was crowded for the speech. Among the diplomats there were the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Charles Bohlen, and the French Charge d'Affaires, M. Jean Laloy. The British Ambassador, Sir William Hayter, left Moscow yesterday on a visit to Persia.

Marshal Bulganin's voice was drowned by applause every time he recalled the signs and slogans with which the Soviet leaders had been greeted in India. The Soviet Prime Minister spoke slowly and methodically, glancing at his notes as he went on.

On disarmament, the Prime Minister said the Government stood and still stands for an end to the arms race and the outlawing of atomic weapons. This extends to rocket weapons, which have been recently developed as "the weapons of intercontinental warfare."

MORE U.S. PLANES SHIPPED TO FAR EAST

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Donald Quarles, U.S. Secretary for Air, told a press conference today that the U.S. will send more and better planes to the Far East. There will be a "continued build-up of the free world's defence position in the area," he added.

Tel Aviv Council Employees Back At Work Today

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The three-day strike of Tel Aviv employees came to an end late tonight. Agreement on resumption of work followed acceptance by the administration of the proposal by Mr. A. Wertheim, head of the Labour Relations Division of the Ministry of Labour, to set up a five-man committee to discuss the Labour Council's demand to fuse the two organizations which at present represent the employees.

Mr. Wertheim is to head the Committee. The other four members will be two representatives from the Histadrut-affiliated Municipal Employees Association and the Herut-affiliated independent organization of municipal employees.

A call was issued on the midnight news broadcasts of Kol Yisrael from the Secretary of the Labour Council, Mr. E. Shechter, asking the striking workers to report for duty as usual tomorrow morning. It said that the establishment of a unified organization had been agreed upon in principle. It is understood that one of the Herut members of the city's Management Committee did not support the decision to accept Mr. Wertheim's proposals.

Prior to the decision to end the strike, the Labour Council this morning had ruled that rate collectors and municipal market employees should join the 2,500 strikers tomorrow.

Mapai Studying Political, Economic Action Plans

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—An outline of the present political and economic situation with proposals for future action will be put before the Mapai Political Committee shortly, it was revealed here today.

The three members of the subcommittee asked to draft the report are the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol.

Another subcommittee, charged with outlining a general emergency regime, was also appointed by the Political Committee yesterday. It is understood that its chairman, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, was proposed by Mr. Sharett.

Progressives Demand Voice in Decisions

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Progressive Party Executive Board decided tonight that in future they would demand that major Cabinet decisions on foreign and security issues should be taken by a general Cabinet meeting.

If this is not done, they might consider withdrawal from the coalition, it was stated.

Jordan Studies Legality Of Parliament Dissolution

The Jordan Cabinet has set up a committee composed of four Ministers and four Senators to study where the recent dissolution of Parliament was constitutionally illegal as has been charged.

The Cabinet, which discussed this matter on Wednesday night, also requested the subcommittee preparing a list of compensations to be paid to the families of riot victims to speed its work.

Meanwhile, in Baghdad, what was described as an important meeting took place on Wednesday night in the royal palace under the chairmanship of King Faisal, to discuss the recent developments in Jordan.

Four Vampire jet fighters are steanding by in England ready to fly to Jordan within the next week, it was reported today in London. They are the last of a gift of 10 planes made by the British Government to help Jordan build up her own air force. Two were sent at the end of November and another four just before Christmas.

Britain will provide personnel to train Jordan pilots and maintenance. *(El Jihad, ANA, Reuter)*

Mapai Majority for Wage Freeze

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — At the close tonight of the Mapai Central Committee session discussing the wage policy for 1956, a majority seemed to favour a total freeze. The decision, however, will be made by the Committee at another session, likely to be called early next week.

Today's session was the second which the Committee devoted to the subject. Mr. Aharon Becker, Head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, was absent from the meeting, having been taken to hospital early this afternoon. He is reported suffering from over-work, and his condition was said to be "not dangerous" tonight. He is expected to be back at work within a few days. Meanwhile, his compromise proposal for freezing wages but paying full cost-of-living allowances was barely touched on by the Central Committee today.

Mr. Haim Fleaker, Head of the Building Workers Union, favoured a rise in salaries of between 5 and 15 per cent, while Mr. Z. Hering, Head of the Organisational Department, advocated a rise of 5 per cent only. Mr. I. Haskin, Treasurer of the Histadrut; said that any increase would have bad effects. He proposed a defence tax which should yield IL50m. to IL75m. Six other members spoke in the same vein.

Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, addressing a trades council of the Hapoel Hamizrahi this afternoon, said that he opposed any rise in salaries. He added that Mapai was not afraid to freeze wages in an election year, and expressed his hope that his party would not raise wages now.

Meanwhile, the Secretariat of the Pharmacists Association today decided to resign as a protest against the one-sided cessation of negotiations on wage increases by the Histadrut's Trades Union Department.

The pharmacists announced their decision at a joint meeting of the Secretariat of the Pharmacists, the Microbiologists and Chemists Organisations tonight.

The meeting was told that there was strong feeling in favour of extreme measures such as strikes among the branches of both organisations in Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. If the demand to conclude negotiations is not complied with within two weeks, the responsibility for any crisis falls solely on those who do not recognize the rights of these workers to enjoy the same wage scale as all the other academic workers of public institutions, it was stated. Last July the organisations were promised that they would benefit equally with other academic workers from the modified wage scale, it was recalled.

Britain Summons Mid-East Envoys for Policy Review

Eden Proposals Said on Agenda

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Foreign Office announced today that Britain's new Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, is calling home Britain's Middle East envoys for consultations on January 4 and 5. Britain's entire Middle East policy, widely considered to have suffered major setbacks, will come under close scrutiny.

It was believed that the outcome of the London consultations will provide Sir Anthony Eden with up-to-date information on the Middle East problem for his talks with President Eisenhower in Washington at the end of next month. Mr. Lloyd will accompany Sir Anthony.

Having just taken over his new duties, Mr. Lloyd is anxious to discuss with the envoys personally the situation in the Middle East, according to the statement. British representatives are being summoned from Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Lebanon, Iraq and the Persian Gulf area. In most cases the heads of missions will attend.

(The British Embassy confirmed in Tel Aviv last night that Mr. John W. Nicholls, the British Ambassador, will attend the consultations, but the exact date of his departure was not yet known.)

Likely to be chief topics on their agenda are:

- An assessment of the new cold war front the West considers Russia has opened in the Middle East with the supply of Czech arms to Egypt, and Soviet wooing of other Arab states.
- The violent reaction to the British proposal to Jordan that she should join the Baghdad pact.
- The reaction to the proposal put forward last November by the British Prime Minister for an Arab-Israel settlement. Sir Anthony Eden then called for a compromise between Israel's insistence that the permanent frontiers should be based on the 1949 armistice lines, and the Arab argument that the lines should be those proposed by the U.N. in 1947, which would make Israel much smaller than at present.
- The protracted dispute between Britain and Saudi Arabia over the oil-rich Buraimi oasis along the Persian Gulf.
- The Sudan, which will become a sovereign independent state on Sunday, ending 56 years of Anglo-Egyptian rule.

One aspect of recent events in Middle East trouble spots likely to figure prominently in the talks will be Britain's failure so far to counter propaganda from various capitals about the nature and purpose of the Baghdad pact, according to officials here.

British Labour To Demand Probe

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Government faces an early row with the Labour opposition in Parliament over surplus tanks which it sold as scrap but which were subsequently reconditioned in Belgium and sent to Egypt.

A full investigation will be demanded by Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, former Defence Minister. The opposition fears that apart from these movements, weapons may be finding their way from Britain to unlawful organizations in various parts of the world.

Tank Sales Raise Storm in London

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — A total of 350 Valentine tanks were shipped from Britain to Belgium in recent months of which between 150 and 210 were then transferred to Egypt, it is disclosed here today. A lower estimate is that of "The Times" which also states that no tanks left Belgium for Israel, although Israel imports are said to have included some cars and other material.

The "Daily Express" reports that 210 tanks went from Antwerp to Egypt, while the "Daily Telegraph" states that Israel bought 80 scout cars. A rumour that Israel obtained Centurion tanks is denied by Antwerp port authorities.

In a mounting storm over these disclosures, a critical element is represented by official Belgian statements differing widely from Whitehall's soporific announcements. Last night, for example, Brussels police were quoted as having informed the Belgian government that the British authorities knew all about the traffic.

British Cut Prices

Apparently the British prices for the reconditioned tanks were reduced immediately after Cairo accepted the Czech arms offer last September. Even this reduced price was too high for the Egyptians who thereupon were offered four "demilitarized" tanks for the price of one on condition that they arranged shipping and reconditioning. The Belgian police report is also quoted here as stating that the men who last week rushed the reconditioned tanks on board Egyptian ships at Antwerp were in fact armed soldiers.

These disclosures, although given a minimum of publicity by "The Times," have aroused the Labour Party which plans a full-scale attack on the Government when Parliament reassembles on January 24. Apart from the leakage to Egypt, there is a growing belief that some of these arms have been finding their way to North Africa and Cyprus. Further shipments are likely to be blocked but the main harm has been done.

The total quantity of arms and equipment sent to Egypt is still uncertain since the Belgian port authorities have now become less communicative. It is already clear that the shipments would have been more difficult if the dealers had not obtained permission to land the tanks in Antwerp and Ghent for reconditioning after having them marked "scrap tractors." The pretence that the Foreign Office knew nothing about these large-scale transactions has grown extremely thin, but officials here are still busy trying to lay the blame on the Belgians.

Brussels Affirms Contact With London on Arms

BRUSSELS, Thursday (Reuter). — The Foreign Ministry tonight denied reports that there was no contact between London and Brussels in the export of disused war material.

A spokesman said that, in fact, talks between the British and Belgian Governments had been going on for some time. He added that, although Belgium was not a signatory of the Tripartite Declaration of 1950 concerning arms exports to the Middle East; it had on its own initiative always respected the principles of the Declaration.

BRITAIN, EGYPT TO RECOGNIZE SUDAN

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — Egypt and Britain have agreed to issue a joint declaration next Sunday recognizing Sudan's independence, a responsible Egyptian source said today.

The reported agreement following a meeting this morning between British Minister to Egypt, Mr. Ralph Murray, and Deputy Minister of State for Sudanese Affairs, Abdul Fattah Hassan.

The agreement includes recognition of the Sudan's independence, abolition of the post of Governor-General, abolition of the international commission which was to have supervised self-determination, and termination of the 1899 Anglo-Egyptian condominium agreement.

Burns Sees Eytan On Border Issue

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, was received at his request by the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walter Eytan, yesterday for a 45-minute discussion on the situation on the Egyptian border.

Gen. Burns was accompanied by his political advisor, M. Henri Vigier. Mr. Yosef Tekoah, Director of the Armistice Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, took part in the discussion.

They considered a number of points raised at the meeting in Gaza on Wednesday between Gen. Burns and Col. Salah Gohar, Director of the Palestine Affairs Department in the Egyptian War Ministry. It was Gen. Burns' and Col. Gohar's first talk since the latter returned from the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

Despite the statements and discussions of the past few days on the Hammarskjold proposals for the Nitzana Demilitarized Zone, it is understood that Egypt's position has not changed. There are no signs that she has modified her attitude, and the deadlock between her and the U.N. remains.

Egyptian Army Unit Ousted From Israel Territory

An Egyptian force penetrated into Israel territory and took up positions on a hill in the vicinity of Be'eri near the Gaza Strip, on Wednesday night, the army spokesman announced yesterday. An army patrol which happened to be in the neighbourhood opened fire on the group which then fled across the border. In the exchange of shots, the Egyptians used rifles, light machineguns and 52-mm. mortars. Our forces suffered no casualties.

Two Egyptian shepherds and their flocks were encountered by an army patrol north of Kissufim on Wednesday, it is announced by the army spokesman. When they refused to halt, the patrol opened fire, and the shepherds fled across the border to the Gaza Strip with their flocks.

Italy, Pakistan Discuss Arab-Israel Dispute

KARACHI, Thursday (UP). — Foreign Minister Gaetano Martino of Italy had a 45-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Hamidul Huq Choudhuri today shortly after his arrival. Informed sources said that their general review of current world problems was related particularly to the Israel-Arab conflict.

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Tito-Nasser Talks

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — President Tito of Yugoslavia and Premier Abdul Nasser discussed neutrality and the place of their countries between East and West at a four-hour formal meeting today. The talks were held at the Kubba Palace where Marshal Tito and his wife are staying.

The talks will continue tomorrow.

Last night, at a state banquet given in honour of the Yugoslav visitors, the two leaders reasserted their determination to increase cooperation between their countries.

ELATH SEES LL...D

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eliahu Elath, today paid his first call on Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd since the latter took up his new post. Diplomatic sources stressed that it was merely a courtesy call.

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi gave a reception on Wednesday evening for the Netherlands Minister and Mrs. G. W. Botsevain; the Guatemalan Minister, Mr. Jorge Garcia Granados, and the Greek Diplomatic Representative and Mrs. A. S. Vlachos.

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The Foreign Minister and Mrs. Moshe Sharett yesterday held a reception at their residence in Jerusalem in honour of Mr. Yehudi Menuhin after the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra concert last night.

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The Canadian Ambassador, and Mrs. M. Terrence MacDermott, accompanied by an Embassy Secretary, Mr. G. F. Bruce, and Mr. B. Gelber, President of the Zionist Organization of Canada, yesterday toured the Emek Hefer region. They were received by Mr. H. Ben-Zvi, Chairman of the Local Council. The lands of Emek Hefer were originally redeemed by Canadian Jewry.

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The Netherlands Minister and Mrs. G. W. Botsevain will be hosts at a reception in honour of the Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation between 6 and 8 p.m. on January 6, at their residence at 12 Rehov Balfour, Talbieh, Jerusalem. The Delegation is expected in Israel on Monday evening.

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Lord and Lady Hore-Belisha were the guests of honour at a reception given by the President of the Hebrew University and Mrs. Mazar at their home on Wednesday night. The visitors were entertained to lunch yesterday at the home of the University's Vice-President and Mrs. Evenari.

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Mr. Peter Strasser, member of the Austrian Parliament and former President of the International Union of Socialist Youth visited the Histadrut Executive building yesterday and was received by the Secretary General, Mr. Mordechai Namir, M.K.

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ARRIVALS: Mrs. Lena Jeger, British M.P., for a visit as guest of the Government; Dr. A. Granott, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund, from a visit to the U.S. and Europe on behalf of the Fund, accompanied by Mrs. Miriam Granott, who attended the recent Hadassah convention in the U.S.; Mrs. Rose Gingossar, Chairman of the World WIZO Executive, from Canada, where she attended the National Convention of Canadian WIZO; Mr. M. Savidor, Director-General of Israel Railways, from Paris, where he participated in the International Railways Conference, and Germany, where he ordered new equipment; Professor G. Broersma, of the Dutch Royal Shipbuilding Company, to lecture at the Technion under the auspices of UNESCO; Mr. P. Robertson, adviser on aircraft inspection to the International Flying Association, for a three-month lecture tour.

•

DEPARTURES: The delegation of the World Parliament of Religions Inc., composed of the Chairman Dr. Richard Evans, Rev. J. Spence, Dr. S. Shaikin, Miss Sarah Dickson and Mrs. L. Naylor, for Rome. (See Pg. 3).

•

Justice Edgar Henochsberg of the Natal Supreme Court sat with Haifa District Court Judge M. Etzioni on the bench yesterday in the hearing of a civil case. District Attorney L. Rabinowitz acted as interpreter.

•

Mr. Salman Shazar, member of the Jewish Agency Executive and Head of the Agency's Department of Education and Culture in the Diaspora, has sent a message of condolence to the Yiddish Scientific Institute (YIVO) in New York on the death of the head of the Institute, Mr. Shmuel Niger, the noted literary critic.

•

Dr. Hadley V. Cloke, former American Consul in Jerusalem and Professor of International Relations at the University of Wyoming and Alabama, will speak on "American Policy in the Middle East" under the auspices of the Israel-America Friendship League at the Technion in Haifa at 8.30 p.m. on Monday.

•

Exhibitions of oil paintings and sketches by Yona Mach, sketches and coloured woodcuts by Jacob Pins, and a selection from the collection of Japanese art belonging to Mr. Pins, will open at 11.30 tomorrow morning at the Artists House, Jerusalem.

•

The 4th concert of the Jerusalem Chamber Music Society will take place on January 7 at the new Hall of Beit Hillel, Rehov Balfour.

•

The Sharon Hotel, Herzliya-on-Sea, hereby announces that the customary tea dance will not take place on Saturday afternoon, December 21, owing to the "Farewell 1956 Ball," which will be held in the evening of the same day. (Advt.)

•

At the Eden Hotel Restaurant, in the centre of Jerusalem, where prominent people dine, where treasured meet, where Israel society gets together — You may choose your favourite dish for each course at the fixed table d'hote price. (Advt.)

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Closer Ties Between Israel, French Airlines

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Closer coordination between El Al and Air France is to lead to improved passenger service, it is learned from Government sources here. The move results from changes in the pool agreement and closer links between the two lines which were discussed in Paris last week.

A commission met to harmonize the relations between the countries in this field and to review the existing agreement, signed in 1952, which is automatically renewed every year, the official communique stated.

The Israel delegation was composed of Messrs. Michael Paigi, Economic Counsellor at the Israel Embassy, David Bar Nes, of the Civil Aviation Department of the Ministry of Transport, Ya'acov Tannay of the Foreign Ministry, and Aryeh L. Cooper of the El Al management.

It is learned that KLM has asked that it may increase from two to three its landings at Lydda Airport. However, El Al has objected since it believes that this would give the Dutch company a disproportionately greater share of the passenger traffic.

Stamps to Honour Einstein, Technion

Two new 350 pruta postage stamps are to be issued next Tuesday. One to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Technion, bears an illustration of the Technion building, and the other, in memory of the late Albert Einstein, carries a portrait of the scientist.

NARGILEH NEWS

Still showing the effects of a pleasant hashish dream, "Palestine," the Jordan daily, said on Tuesday it is not true that Jordan refused to allow a group of German pilgrims to cross the lines from Israel to spend the Christmas holidays in Jordan. Neither did Jordan twice forbid their plane to land at Kalandia Airport, thus forcing it to fly on to Nicosia. All this is a "peak of lies" concocted in Israel to damage Jordan's reputation as a tourist attraction.

The "truth," said the "Palestine" reporter, puffing at his nargileh, is that the German pilgrims were allowed to enter Jordan at Mandelbaum Gate the moment they arrived on Christmas Eve. As soon as Jordan was informed about the plane, "it was permitted to enter Jordan land at Kalandia in order to pick up the German pilgrims, and to continue its flight according to schedule. It never flew to Nicosia."

Persitz Draws in First Hastings Game

HASTINGS, England, Thursday (Reuter). — R. Persitz, of Israel, drew after 19 moves against J. A. Fuller, of Great Britain, in a first round game of the International Chess Congress here last night. (He is the grandson of Mrs. Shoshana Persitz, the General Zionist Knesset Member.)

The Soviet Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Jacob Malik, opened the Congress in what he called "a situation of definite relaxation of international tension." The Ambassador made the first move in the premier tournament for V. Korchnoi, one of the two Soviet competitors.

H. Golombek (G.B.) drew with B. Ilov (Yugoslavia) in 19 moves. *(Reuter)*

ISRAEL POET GETS LITERARY PRIZE

MEXICO CITY, Thursday (INA). — The Israel poet, Sh. Shalom, has been awarded one of the Zvi Kessel Prizes for Jewish Literature for 1956, for his work "Hayinu Keholmim," it was announced here yesterday. The other two awards went to the Yiddish writers Yitzhak Berliner, for his book "Gesang fun Menah" and Jacob Pat, for his work "Shmussen mit Yiddishe Shreiber." The prizes, worth $250 each, were established nine years ago by Mr. Kessel, a Mexican-Jewish industrialist.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Alba, Zion Square, 3703.

TEL AVIV: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3826; Frumkel, 29 King George, 27321; Nordha, 122 Ben Yehuda, 25873; Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67654. JAFFA: Yafo, 10 Rehov 4, 82700. HISHON LEZION: Straktievich. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma.

HAIFA: Hagiborim, 26 Hallamish, 67400, Masop, 17 Hagamlin, 4734. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon. SAFAD: Feldmann. NAHARIYA: Nahariya.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Abramowitz, 21 King George, 4672. Be't Yisrael, Beit Yisrael Qtr., 2351.

TEL AVIV: Marpe, 77 Allenby, 3497. Holchedetzky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 25370. Greenberg, 49 King George, 26208. Brucha, 102 Dizengoff, 28460. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67367. Evening: Kohlberg, 23 Allenby, 2233. Ahva, 189 Dizengoff, 24717. Bograshow, 60 Bograshow, 20233. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3253. Macabi, New Macabi Qtr., 67367. JAFFA: Dajani, 98 Rehov 1. HISHON LEZION: Straktievich. HOLON: Ribek, Kikar Struma.

HAIFA: Massada, 20 Masada, 2967. Shomron, Hahanikim cor., Jaffa, 4624. Carmel, Mt. Carmel, 61712. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon. SAFAD: Feldmann. NAHARIYA: Nahariya.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. H. Cohen, 12 Strauss, 5343. Dr. Y. Greenfeld, Melisande's Way, 3699. Dr. M. Span-Cohen, Marhavia, 2234.

TEL AVIV: Dr. I. Grittel, 4 Ben Yehuda, 23488. Dr. Levitan, 11 Hayarden, 265677. Dr. M. Shalem, 2 Byrkin, 25942. Dr. N. L. Bacher, 54 Sokolow, 26292.

HAIFA: Dr. Ciobal, 94 Pevzner, 3666. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. S. Greenwald, 22 Bet-Nun, 62993. Dr. Y. Shova, 20 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: As today.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. Day. IN: Geiergrunt, 1 Olliad, 4170. Evening: Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66235.

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for housekeeping and general work. Good cook. Country residence in Sharon Valley. Excellent living quarters. Good salary. Reply: No. 3921, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

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Lawn-Mower
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Hand-Mower
approximately 18 in. width, of British or American manufacture.
Phone 67984, Tel Aviv, or write: P.O.B. 1095, Tel Aviv.

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Until the finishing touches are completed, I am open for business in the workshop, at the same address (entrance from the yard).
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Porcelain, Crystal, Miniatures, Ivory, Pictures, etc.

Religious Services

Portion: Vayehi; (Yiruhit 47.22 to end of Book)

Haftara: Melakhim I, 2.1—43

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.04 p.m. today and ends at 5.10 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 3.40 p.m. Arvit: 5.10 p.m.

Ezrat Y'Esrana (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Conservational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Millel St.): Tonight: 4.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qtr.): Tonight: 4.17 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.25 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (26 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.15 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (3 Straus St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Evi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Yesod Israel (67 Bialik-Rehov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatikva Synagogue: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.35 p.m. Arvit: 5.10 p.m.

FOR SALE
2½-ROOM FURNISHED LUXURY FLAT
(ground floor)
with refrigerator (Crosley), washing machine (Bendix) and electric stove (Hotpot), in Ramat Gan Centre. Write: P.O.B. 108, Ramat Gan.

Want to buy
2 Room Flat
near centre Tel Aviv.
Write or call: Schpilka,
88 Rehov Gordon, Tel Aviv.

To Let
LUXURIOUS ONE ROOM FLAT
New building, 3 Rehov Zamenhoff, Flat 29, Tel Aviv. Please call on Peretz, between 4-7.30 p.m.

For sale
3-4-5 ROOM
VILLAS
in Herzliya Pitmah
now,
with all modern conveniences, Luxurious
Apply:
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69 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Tel. 5843 10-1

Wanted to Buy
by serious enterprise
5-7 Dunam Plot
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Offers to:
E. STEIN,
22 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv
10-12, Tel. 5174.

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Locksmith Welder
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for large enterprise.
Please write to P.O.B. 2774, Tel Aviv.

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for 1-1½ years.
Payment in advance for the entire period possible.
Preferred: Rehavia or Kiryat Shmuel.
Prepared to consider room with use of conveniences.
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Privates:
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1950 Hillman, Minx IL.5,300
1947 Ford, 4 seater IL.3,350
1947 Morris, 8 H.P. IL.2,100
Commercials:
1948 Mercedes, closed IL.2,800
1948 Peugeot, closed IL.2,750
1953 Chevrolet Tender IL.5,800
Trucks:
Super White 1955 model, as new.
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All kinds of cars | Exchange of cars
Acceptance of cars for sale on commission basis
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Tel Aviv Stock Market

DEC. 19, 1956

Pap. Leus.	
1949/50 (IL.10)	978
4½% Tavei Dollar 1179	79
4% Comp. Loan 55/57	651
3½% War Loan 54/70	871
3½% New Sds (large)	893
4% Rec. Sterling "A"	941
4% Rec. Sterling "B"	954
Pal Reserve Sds Ser. 3	80
Sds. Loans ord. sh.	2045
A.P.B. Investm. ord sh "B"	2004
Gastt ord. sh. "B"	238
Elkery's Inv. ord. (1)	139
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" sh.	338
Gen Works, Bds. ord sh	78
Hisser 4% debs 56/65	773
Nir 5% Debs. (bearer)	935
5% pref. sh.	834
Pass 4% debs 48/64 reg	80
"Java" 5% debs.	943
I.L.B.G. ord. sh. reg.	1230
5% debs	940
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	831
Hamco 6% pref ord sh.	90
"A" ord. shares	240
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	225
Ind. Elec. pref. sh. (Lita)	379
6½% P.E.C. Debs. 57/64	2020*
	2040**
Makorot pref. sh.	775
4th ord. "B" sh.	1241
4-5% conv. debs.	911
"Hardiwell" ord. "B"	1277
7% conv. debs 58/68	961
Keller-Boardman rec.	800
Pal.-Brewery Shares sh.	84
Assia Bejarano "B" sh.	1394
"Tera" ord. sh.	1144
Wesker 5% debs. "A"	104
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	143
ord sh. rec. (full div.)	220
Pal. Constr. 7% 58 debs	95

Notes: a) purchasers, price; b) selling price; c) ex coupons; d) ex dividend; e) ex right; z) in % of IL1,000; y) 15.6./15.12; * Dollar; ** Index.

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English Shorthand-Typist, thorough knowledge of Hebrew and German
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Knowledge of German desirable. English typing and commercial experience essential.
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Tuesday, January 3, 1956, from 3 p.m. — 6 p.m.

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Electronic Equipment
FOR THE PLASTIC RAINWEAR INDUSTRY BY
Australian Manufacturer visiting Israel.
Inquiries to: Mr. H. TAFT, c/o 156 Shikun Memshalti, NAHARIYA

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Israel Textile Manufacturers
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H. TAFT, c/o 156 Shikun Memshalti, NAHARIYA

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PRIVATE CAR
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Any model from 1947 on.
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Apply, with full particulars qualifications/experience, to Secretary, S.A. Union Progressive Judaism, P.O.B. 6153, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Notice to the Public

Issue of the Technion Stamp and the Einstein Stamp

The Post Office takes pleasure in announcing the issue on Tuesday, January 3, 1956, of two commemoration stamps. 1) Technion Stamp honouring the thirtieth anniversary of the Technion, the Hebrew Institute of Technology, Haifa. 2) Einstein Stamp honouring the late Albert Einstein. Each stamp has a face-value of 350 pruta and will be on sale from this date at all post offices and at the Philatelic Service, 133 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

First Day Covers

First Day Covers selling for 40 pruta each will be issued separately for each stamp and will be sold on the day of issue at all post offices, postal agencies and the office of the Philatelic Service, 133 Allenby Road and 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv, and its temporary branches.

First Day Covers and any other mail bearing the new stamps will be cancelled upon request with a special "First Day of Issue" mark, in addition to the regular postmark, at all post offices and grade A and B postal agencies.

First Day Covers bearing the Technion Stamp and the postmark of the Haifa Post Office and First Day Covers bearing the Einstein Stamp and the postmark of the Jerusalem Post Office will be sold at the counters of the Philatelic Service on the day of issue for 350 pruta each.

First Day Covers bearing the Haifa postmark will be accepted for registered mail only at the Haifa Post Office, and First Day Covers bearing the Jerusalem postmark will be accepted for registered mail only at the Jerusalem Post Office and on the day of issue only.

Sale of Philatelic Items

Stamps with tabs, plate number blocks and entire sheets of the above stamps will be sold on the day of issue at the following places:

Jerusalem:
Main Post Office between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Knesset Post Office.
Mount Zion Post Office, between 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. and 4 and 6 p.m.

Tel Aviv:
Office of the Philatelic Service, 133 Allenby Road, between 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Office of the Philatelic Service, 2 Rehov Pinsker, between 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Beit Habalutsot Temporary Branch of the Philatelic Service, 27 Rehov Hanesiach Georgi, between 7.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Main Post Office, 122 Allenby Rd., between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Parcel Post Office, 68 Rehov Yehuda Halevi, between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Hakirya Post Office, No. 10 Rehov Aleph, between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 1.30 and 4 p.m.
Tel Nordau Post Office, 3 Rehov Mendele, between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Jaffa Post Office, 12 Sderot Yerushalayim, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., Post Office, Rehov Arlosoroff, between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m., and 3 p.m. and 5.15 p.m.

Haifa:
At all post offices except the Port branch at regular office hours, and at special counters of the Parcel Section, Rehov Hanamal, between 6.30 a.m. and 1 p.m.
At the Post Offices of:
Petah Tikva, Beersheba, Hadera, Kiryat Shmonah, Tiberias, Rehovot, Nahariya, Ramat Gan, Natanya, Afula and Kiryat Motzkin.

The sales will be restricted at all the above places as follows:
20 stamps with tabs of each stamp, five plate number blocks of each stamp, and three sheets of each stamp.

The public is asked to note that stamps with tabs, plate number blocks and entire sheets will be sold only on the day of issue.

The stamps and the First Day Covers have been designed by G. Hamori — Tel Aviv.

The Philatelic Service wishes to inform all subscribers that the Technion Stamp and the Einstein Stamp will be forwarded together with the Tribes of Israel Stamps, Part B, which will be issued on Tuesday, January 10, 1956.

Notice regarding payment of annual fee by companies and partnerships

In accordance with paragraph 243(a) of the Companies Ordinance, all companies registered in Israel must pay the annual fee for the year 1956 amounting to IL20 if payment is made on or before February 28, 1956, and IL40 if thereafter.

In accordance with the provisions of the Partnership Regulations (1954), all partnerships registered in Israel must pay the annual fee for 1956, in the amount of IL15, if payment is made by February 28, 1956, and IL30 if thereafter.

In order to facilitate the payment of fees on time, special arrangements have been made this year, whereby it will be possible to remit the annual fee at all branches of Bank Hadoar. Every Company and Partnership will receive a notice with particulars regarding the procedure of making the payment. On payment, this notice, signed by a post office official, will also serve as a receipt.

Bank Hadoar will not accept any payments after February 28, 1956.

Payments of the annual fee must be made neither directly to the Registrar of Companies nor to the cash offices of the Courts or the Land Registrar, but only through the Bank Hadoar.

Companies or Partnerships not receiving notices by January 10, 1956 are requested to apply to the Registrar of Companies and Partnerships in order to enable the forwarding of the notice on time.

Companies and Partnerships registering after December 31, 1955, are exempt from payment of the annual fee for 1956.

Foreign Companies are exempt from these payments.

A. BARUCH
Registrar of Companies and Partnerships.

TODAY
JERUSALEM
Hansi's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4130, serves you lunch and dinner, four courses with meat, from IL2.600 (Incl. taxes) upwards. Hansi's stands for Quality and Service.

★ Exhibitions: —
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10—1. Also tomorrow.
1) Oil Paintings and Drawings by Yona Mach. 2) Drawings and Woodcuts by Jacob Pins. 3) Selection of Japanese Prints from Jacob Pins' collections. Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.
1) Dutch and Flemish Paintings of the 17th Century. 2) French Paintings of the 20th Century. 3) Paintings by Yvette Skrzupek-Thomas. Exhibit of the Month: A Hanukka lamp (silver repousse) 17th Century, Augsburg. Bezalel Museum, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.
Watercolours, oils and drawings by Curt Stager; Sculptures by R. Polonsky. "Nora Studio" Art Gallery, 9 Rehovot Ben Maimon, 10-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.
Woodcuts, wooden masks, drawings by Abraham Yaklin. Israel Tourist Club, Talbieh. Visiting hours: Sunday to Thursday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Fridays and Saturdays 11 a.m. Entrance free.
Permanent archaeological exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Visiting hours: Sundays-Thursdays 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; 3-5 p.m. Fridays and eves of holidays 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; Saturdays and holidays 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

★ Tours —
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building; King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ Recorded Music: —
Music to Inspire (pictorial background). Suite No. 4 in D, by Bach, and Symphony No. 2 in D, by Beethoven. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV
★ Tourist Service:—
I.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You, 9.30 a.m.-1.30 p.m.

HAIFA
★ Concert: —
Yehudi Menuhin, violin solo. Armon, 8.30 p.m.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN
★ Theatre: —
Benzion Witler, Shifra Lerer: "The Singing Blacksmith," 8.45 p.m.

NAHARIYA
★ Theatre:—
Ilanah and Shamasher in "Nadia Un Wein Nisht," Merica 4.30 and 9 p.m.

TOMORROW
JERUSALEM
★ Entertainment: —
Spend a pleasant evening in a cosy atmosphere in the bar of the King David Hotel. At the piano: Rondy. Every Saturday: Tea Dance in the Main Lobby of the Hotel as well as Dancing from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

★ Theatre:—
Do-Re-Mi—"Holiday in Venice" 6.15 and 9.15 p.m.

★ Recorded Music:—
Saturday Music: Concerto in D Minor for Two Violins and Orchestra, by Bach, and "New World" symphony, by Dvorak. Public welcome, Y.M.C.A., 11 a.m.

★ Lectures:—
M. Sofer: The Weekly Portion of the Law. Dr. Rose Ba-Duran: "Writing and Writing in Israel." Tel Hanan Kramer: Community on current events. Beit Ha'am, 11.00 a.m. D. Arnon: Popular Bible Lectures 3.30. S. Bialik: "The History of the Jewish Settlement in Palestine," 4.30. Party for children — community singing and folk dancing, 5.30.

TEL AVIV
Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Lucky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd.

★ Exhibitions: —
"Maskit" Israel Village Arts and Crafts. Watercolours by Shimshon Holzman and paintings by Ephrira Ilin. New acquisitions by the Museum. Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1. Last week of the Autumn Exhibition at the Art Pavilion of the Painters and Sculptors Association, 9 Rehov Alharizi, daily 10-1, 4-7 except Fridays.
Paintings by Avi Ernzan—Chemerinsky Gallery—36 Rehov Gordon, 10-1, 4-8.

★ Theatres —
Ohel, Eldorado," Ohel Theatre, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "The Italian Straw Hat," 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "The Castle," New Chamber Theatre Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Habimah, "Pandre the Hare," Habimah, 9 p.m.
Habimah, "Medea," Habimah, 6 p.m.
Benzion Witler and Shifra Lerer, "The Singing Blacksmith," Ohel Ha'am, 6 and 9.30 p.m.
Klosk Kive Veg & Tate—Yiddish Theatre, Beit Hapoel, 6.30, 9.15.

★ Lectures:—
Mr. Moshe Rosetis for I.O.A. House Youth Group.

★ Concerts:—
Yehudi Menuhin, violin solo. Ohel Sham, 8.30 p.m.
Tzipilia (flute), Thorsay (oboe), Bachtman (bassoon), Lustig (piano) will play: Telemann, Mozart, Beethoven, Poulenc, 8.30 p.m. Museum.

HAIFA
★ Exhibition: —
"Ceramics in Israel." Industry, Art & Crafts. Municipality Exhibit: Oil Paintings by Avraham Ofshi. Municipal Museum Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7. (Closing tonight).

GIVATAYIM
★ Theatre:—
"Nadia un Wein Nisht," Dalman & Shumacher, Poor, 6.30 and 9.

COMING EVENTS

Habimah
NEXT WEEK
Jan. 1—"In the Fields of the Negev," Tel Aviv, 2.30 p.m. —"Pandre the Hare," Tel Aviv, 9 p.m.
Jan. 2—"Medea," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m. —"Pandre the Hare," Beersheba, 8 p.m.
Jan. 3—"Pandre the Hare," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
—"Medea," Petah Tikva, 8 p.m.
Jan. 4—"Medea," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m. —"Pandre the Hare," Jerusalem, 8 p.m.
Jan. 5—"Medea," Jerusalem, 8 p.m. —"Pandre the Hare," Ramatya, 8 p.m.

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Letter from London *By George Lichtheim*

Prestige of Eden Cabinet Waning

THE last week of the calendar year is normally a time for appraising the recent past and gazing hopefully into the future. For the political commentator, the task has been eased this year by the governmental reshuffle which is expected to bear fruit in the new year. It is therefore a little disconcerting to read in the "Spectator," which in some respects is close to Conservative circles, that the Ministerial changes are due to "the general debility of the Government which has made them unavoidable." After this promising start, the paper's political commentator, Mr. Fairlie, has this to say:

Day by day, the newspapers, even some of those which are normally friendly to the Government, list the almost unbelievable series of mistakes which the Government has committed, and in less reverent places the Government has become a joke. From the heights on which it stood after the general election in May, Sir Anthony Eden has led his Government steadily downhill. I can find very few people now who even expect decisions from it. Each morning at breakfast they open their newspapers confident that there will still be trouble in Cyprus, and that at the last moment the Government has discovered it cannot ban penicillin or streptomycin because it has no legal authority to do so. Talk to ex-generalissimos, and most chairmen of local Conservative associations will tell you that it is not.

I have quoted this rather lengthy passage because it translates into words a *malaise* which has been creeping over the country since Mr. Butler's autumn budget. The author of this unpopular measure has now been shifted to an eminence above mere departmental administration and can no longer be blamed for Treasury boners; in the same way, Mr. Macmillan vacates the Foreign Office just when some of his chickens are coming home to roost. But the *malaise* persists. The now familiar joke attributed to Sir Winston Churchill ("got to keep fit — Anthony is getting old") expresses in music-hall terms what the political commentators are sayin in more technical language.

This is not just a matter of personalities. One hears it said that Mr. Butler is physically and mentally exhausted, and that the loss of his wife last year has robbed him of his old buoyancy; it is no secret that Mr. Macmillan was reluctant to yield the Foreign Office to a successor whose only recommendation is his known willingness to execute Sir Anthony Eden's instructions; and it is a commonplace by now that the Prime Minister himself is nervous, unsure of himself, unwilling to deal with home affairs since his personal flop during last spring's railway strike, and increasingly sensitive to criticism of his handling of foreign policy. But the trouble goes deeper, and some of its causes can be traced back to the first of the two Geneva conferences this year.

Russian Visit

It was during the "summit" meeting last July that Sir Anthony was first disturbed by evidence of the Soviet leaders' indifference to Britain's position in world affairs; in particular, he took exception to their persistent efforts to wangle a *tete-a-tete* with President Eisenhower. Partly to counteract this tendency, and partly from a genuine belief that it would do them good to meet the British at home, he pressed the idea of a state visit to London next spring on a somewhat reluctant Bulganin and a moderately enthusiastic Khrushchev. Since then, these two tireless travellers have been to India, Burma and Afghanistan, and during their tour have poured out a copious flood of abuse upon British policy and the Anglo-Indian partnership. It has now become extremely embarrassing to the Government to have to welcome them here next spring, and there is talk of cutting their visit short and reducing its significance, or even cancelling it altogether.

But the most embarrassing aspect of this affair is also the one that is least discussed: there is now little doubt that the Soviet leaders do not particularly want to come, and are trying to furnish their British hosts with an excuse for calling the whole thing off. This confirms last summer's impression that the London visit was very much Sir Anthony Eden's idea, and that the Russians agreed reluctantly for the sake of the "Geneva spirit." Since then they have evidently decided that they were tricked into something they did not want. At the very least, their Indian tour showed that they valued the chance of impressing the Indians more than where the doubtful advantage of cutting a figure in London. One way or another, it looks as if the projected Russian visit will add nothing to Sir Anthony Eden's prestige.

Sir Winston and Sir Anthony are shown here shaking hands upon the former's return from his painting holiday on the Riviera. Express Photo

IN THE MAKHTESH

By H. BEN-ADI

THE Negatim road to Sdom, one of the newest and finest in the Negev, is the best way of getting to the Makhtesh Hakatan — smallest and youngest but most perfect and least accessible of our three gentle-shaped wonders of geology: the Makhteshim of the Negev.

We were four travellers in two jeeps — three Negev mining men and your reporter — but by the time we had reached the edge of the Makhtesh we were so shaken up that we hardly knew who was who. A narrow track, branching out southward from the highway about 14 km. before Sdom, had us ascending and descending hills with 40-degree inclines, then leap-frogging over rocks and boulders into Wadi Hatsera and Wadi Hatsera. At times the jeep played acrobatics on high ridges barely wide enough to keep the four wheels on the ground; at times we had to make our way between walls that hemmed us in with a clearance of a few centimetres. It took us an hour and a half to navigate that 14-kilometre stretch.

The entrance to the Makhtesh is not exactly an entrance. It consists of huge blocks, three metres high and more, and we had to pull each other up with the aid of our rifles over a distance of 500 metres before we reached the valley.

Like the Makhtesh Ramon and the Makhtesh Hagadol, the unique structure we had before us might be described as a great round hole in the mountains. The area of its floor, which is at sea level, is about 25 square kilometres; its steep walls are 300 metres high, with a very narrow gap at the spot where we stood. As there is no entrance anywhere for the winds, the Makhtesh Hakatan has the distinction of being the hottest spot in Israel, and after our visit to it, we are absolutely ready to testify to the truth of this claim.

Not many have visited the Makhtesh so far. A number of those who did have left their calling cards behind. One eighteen-year-old scratched on the rocks and wrote DESERT MEN in English on them in black paint. One sign informs the world that the Black Swans has been here; another attests to the visit of a party of Gadna youth in 1952. The Mayor of Beersheba was here last year but left no trace of his visit.

A short, geological survey of the Makhtesh was carried out last year, and the Husky Oil Company explored the bowl for oil deposits. Drilling in the Makhtesh, however, would call for an unusual technical feat. Since no road could be built up its sides, the oil rig would have to be transported somehow to the top of the rim, then lowered into the bowl by means of steel cables. If oil is found, it will have to be pumped up an additional 300 metres onto the top of the rim.

But we haven't reached that stage yet. What we had come to look for was not oil but clay, of which there seems to be a huge deposit, although its extraction will be one big headache, too. Apart from clay, we also found flies, an unlimited number of them, which made our stay a misery. Besides the flies, there was absolutely nothing in that dead valley — no birds, and not one bit of greenery, just majestic cliffs and rocks and absolute silence, disturbed only by us small intruders. The wildness and the loneliness of it all was something unique even for the Negev.

The way back to the main road was just as unpleasant, and in addition we were worn out by the heat and the effort. When we finally reached the highway, we felt like getting out of our jeeps and kissing the asphalt. In retrospect, though, over glasses of cold beer, the Makhtesh was again one of the wonders of the Negev.

Letter from Paris *By Maurice Carr*

Cold War on Again for NATO

THE Nato Council has met again in Paris. Now, believe it or not, nothing could be better as a cure for frayed nerves than a Nato Council session.

To start with, the grandiose setting of Nato headquarters at once takes the mind off mean, everyday worries. The premises are approached from the Trocadero terrace high above the right bank of the Seine, looking across to the Eiffel Tower and to a widespread, domed, Parisian skyline. The temporary Nato structure — originally built to accommodate the United Nations — runs down a steep hillside towards the river. To walk down the vast flights of stone steps to the Nato entrance is a dreamlike experience, more relaxing than the sinking feeling on a psychoanalyst's couch. And certainly no doctor could have a more hypnotic gaze than the giant statues of nude men and women whose unblinking eyes follow the visitor on his downward progress.

Below, in the Nato inner courtyard, there is an endless, silent, gleaming procession of limousines, bringing and taking away the Foreign Ministers, Defence Ministers, Field Marshals, Grand Admirals, Ambassadors and sundry brain-trusters, scientists and experts of the Western half of the globe. No Indian hotel ever receives so many V.I.P.s in so little time with so little fuss.

Inside the building, what with air-conditioning and artificial sunlight for the benefit of cameramen, the northern winter gloom seems far away indeed. This is more like a South Sea island at noon.

Most soothing of all, however, is the smooth-as-butter human organisation, the polite purposefulness, the doubt-free sanity. Then, to enter the press auditorium, for instance, and listen to an address by the Nato Commander, General Gruenther, is to discover a personality wholly innocent of morbid complexes. Like his predecessor, Eisenhower, General Gruenther has the radiant smile of a man at peace with himself and the world. He treats the newspapermen as friends, calls some of them by their first names.

Press Briefing

With the aid of a set of charts in the gaudiest of kindergarten hues, General Gruenther is giving a lucid exposition of an intricate matter. To begin with, he has a map showing how Nato territory from Norway to Turkey is divided up into command zones. Then, he presents a diagram illustrating three existing and unsatisfactory systems of telecommunications: by ordinary radio, which is liable to enemy jamming; by post-office telegraph cables, which may easily be broken under enemy bombardment and which have the disadvantage of being operated by civilians; and lastly underground radio transmission, which cannot be jammed, but is an expensive business requiring relay stations every 80 kilometres.

At length like a glad father pulling a rabbit out of a conjuror's hat at a children's party, Gen. Gruenther discloses a picture of a blue sky, realistically dotted with white clouds and topped by an imposing rainbow. This rainbow is a heavenly ceiling of ionic layers and tropospheric scatter layers (whatever they may be), to which radio messages may be beamed and from which the messages rebound to a receiver anything up to 2,000 kilometres away, with almost 100 per cent fidelity, without any danger of atmospheric interference and quite immune to jamming.

In years to come, perhaps "scatter" telecommunications will enable the lonely woodsman on a Norwegian fjord to hear to perfection an opera from La Scala in Milan. In the immediate future, however, the "scatter" service will provide the Western world with an early air-raid warning system, designed to eliminate the element of surprise if and when raiders from the East fly in with nuclear bombs. In fact, all reasonable arrangements will have been made in anticipation of the final paroxysm of madness which would extinguish animal life on this planet.

Of course, according to the latest reports, death may come in the form of undetectable transcontinental rockets carrying hydrogen bomb or worse warheads. But if it is delivered by aircraft, then humanity will have a little time left, before returning to atomic dust, to reflect on the inevitability of it all.

•

INEVITABILITY, predestination, this was the keynote of the Nato Council meeting which, seen in retrospect, was not so cheering after all. Mr. Dulles for the United States, Mr. Macmillan for Britain, M. Pinay for France, Herr von Brentano for Western Germany, and all the other Foreign Ministers agreed that the "Geneva spirit" had already evaporated, that the brief thaw had given way to another cold war spell with unforeseeable consequences.

At the centre of Nato preoccupations, though not formally appearing on the agenda, was the new cold war front opened by Russia in the Middle East, more specifically the Russian penetration of Egypt. Since Sir Anthony Eden's brilliant idea of wooing Nasser with a large slice of Israel has struck a hitch — because Israel refuses to be amputated — the British and Americans have thought up another way of outbidding the Russians: the offer of a few hundred million dollars towards the construction of the High Aswan Dam on the Nile.

The intention, clearly, is to buy Nasser's benevolence towards the Baghdad Pact, and ultimately his participation in a Western-controlled Middle East Defence Organisation directed against Russia. M. Pinay and Signor Martino, the Italian Foreign Minister, among others, insisted on the need to shift the Nato emphasis from military alignments to economic influence in the Middle East and underdeveloped territories generally.

It must be glaringly obvious to all, save to the one-track-minded sponsors of the Baghdad Pact, that in the East-West competition for Asian goodwill, the side which offers military involvement, even if it is wrapped up in gold, must lose against the side which offers economic and technical assistance seemingly "without strings." Hence the failure of Gen. Templer's mission in Jordan and the thumping success of Bulganin and Krushchev in India, Burma and Afghanistan.

"If the Western Powers choose to use their immense economic resources and know-how properly, then they can still have things pretty much their own way in the Middle East; they can preserve the region from the extremism which they are willy-nilly promoting; and they can help the cause of peace between Israel and the Arab countries in an honourable way, instead of exciting Arab covetousness and fanning the flames of war as they are doing at present in the name of peace on the Munich model.

HEARD ABROAD

Unless the countries of Europe pull themselves together they will be underdeveloped countries in 25 years time.—M. Paul-Henri Spaak.

Our civilisation and society as we know them today were brought about as a result of conferences. — Lt.-Col. Hal D. Steward (U.S.A.) at the Harrogate Conference of Conference secretaries.

An intelligent woman usually looks neat and tidy about the hair; to be otherwise is unintelligent. An intelligent woman who looks dishevelled must be deliberately so, and that in itself is a sign of unintelligence. — Mr. Frank Grein, Master of the Incorporated Guild of Hairdressers, Wigmakers and Perfumers in Britain.

Train Journey Through Andalusia

By GERDA I. COHEN

TO most Europeans, trains are merely a convenient way of getting from one place to another. This ceases to be true as soon as you go south of the Pyrenees. In fact, Andalusia has two major forms of entertainment, bull-fighting and train travel. The guide books do not rhapsodize over the latter with the same exaltation that they devote to the great bull-fighter, Manolete, and *veronicas*. One guide tersely remarks: "Spanish trains do not deserve their bad reputation: they run to time." Within limits of half an hour or so, this is undeniable.

A wise tourist behaves like an Andalusian, however, disregards the time table and comes prepared for long hours of varied recreation. Whirlwind New Yorkers will probably take the bus, getting there a few hours ahead with paralyzed knees and a dislocated stomach. Note: the bus must be booked in advance and only first-class passengers near the driver get a decent view. If your pesetas give out, refrain from hitch-hiking, because the roads of southern Spain carry little traffic save donkeys, overladen London craft and limousines driven by *marqueses* who never give lifts.

We embarked at Seville for Granada with enough experience to ensure a pleasant 12-hour trip, 300 kilometres as the golden eagle flies. We had a lot of food: a carrier of hard-boiled eggs, fruit and beige Sevillean loaves. As usual, a fiesta was on, so all Seville had gone to watch the procession, and the station was empty. Our third-class compartment held a sharp aroma of garlic and one peasant, prone and snoring along the wooden seat. As soon as we opened "Picture Post," word spread that two young female foreigners occupied the carriage, and the other compartments emptied with amazing rapidity. A dozen villagers in black smocks rested their elbows on the partition and gazed intently at every movement we made, commenting on our stockingless legs and visible toes. Respectable Spanish girls wear nylons and elegant shoes right through the summer.

A murmur of comprehension went from mouth to mouth: *"Inglesas ..."* The peasants put their scythes bandaged in rags under the seat and gazed at us. They gazed with eyes of washed coal, not relaxing even to roll cigars like khaki caterpillars. *"Por favor,"* they begged, offering cigars and leather bottles of wine. We replied with chocolate and the *fiesta* got under way. A grandpa from Jerez jumped out to replenish the wineskins at the next halt. The lottery man sold his cardboard tickets along the train, and the winning number got a slab of crystallised orange peel. *"Muy bueno!"* the prize winner chewed off a chunk and passed it round, imploring *las inglesas* to take a bite.

Change of Guard

Some of the peasants moved out of our carriage in deference to rank: Civil Guards in shiny black Napoleon hats, and officer cadets, glittering with braid, spurs, rapiers. With the aid of Hugo's phrase book we chatted about English cooking, fog, and the Alhambra. (Hugo must have lived *circa* 1850 but he still holds the monopoly on the phrase book trade. He still goes on telling you how to dismiss valets and have your diadem re-furbished). —No one, least of all the ticket collector, knew how long we would stop at each huddle of white cottages. The engine kept burbling:

a train
in Spain
stops again and again and again,

until we dozed off.

Not for long. The ticket collector, who looked like Jean-Louis Barrault, only darker, invited me and a chaperone to drink Amontillado at the next station. Whenever he finished punching tickets he came and gazed at us. He showed us off to the navy-blue men who lounge on Andalusian platforms.

Military Equipment

Our provender had given out at noon, but the *Guardia Civil* produced from his knapsack a Birds' Custard tin containing fried shrimps. This was the only glimpse we had of their paramilitary equipment. It reminded me of the night-express from Madrid, when my neighbour ate cold *tortilla* from his gun-holster. The shrimps made us thirsty, so at the next halt we all flocked to the *casks* of Malaga wine piled at the *cantina*. We ate *churros*, the bracelets of fried batter which are the normal breakfast in Andalusia. Back in the compartment, a fresh contingent of peasants made relaxation impossible by stretching their rope sandals along the bench. Extraordinary wooden trunks, bright yellow, blocked the aisle.

We stood by the window and watched the plain of Guadalquivir flow into pink hills, and more pink hills, heaving into the saw-toothed Sierra. Even on the sabre-toothed Sierra olive rows ran parallel to the horizon. At last a Flamenco singer got on, waited quietly until he had fixed his eye on a tactical pitch between the compartments. A few villagers who had been sleeping in the first class followed the music back to their legal territory, the third. Guitar chords twanged over the clogging wheels. He sang in that high, hoarse Moorish way of gypsies and bandits. Everyone put a *peseta* or *centimos* on the guitar and half the passengers followed their troubadour down the train for encores. "Ole, Ole," stamping their rope-soles. We wanted to sleep, but the Guardia Civil and a man who said he belonged to the secret police kept on trying to teach us a Flamenco song. Then they dozed, started the Sevillanas, reeling us the train went round the bends.

Then came the stage of handing round photos and asking for dates in Granada. Night fell, the Sierra Nevada loomed mauve behind the lights of Sacromonte where gypsies charge inflated prices for permission to watch their dancing. At last Granada station, tortured into Moorish arches. Outside a Moorish garage ghastly with neon lighting we queued for a bus. All buses were packed with yelping *aficionados*, coming back from a super bull-fight. We had to drag our cases along the Gran Via, buffeted by children dressed up as gypsies. We had forgotten all about the *fiesta*. We crawled into an imitation gipsy bar and had some very strong coffee.

Schoolboys in Cyprus Struggle

By R. PARKER

NICOSIA (OFNS)

PUPILS of Greek secondary schools in Cyprus, boys and girls alike, during the past few weeks have intensified their defiance of the authorities with mass absenteeism from classes, anti-British demonstrations in the streets, and clashes with the security forces. And this, despite the severe penalties of imprisonment and whipping which the courts are now empowered to mete out under the recently introduced emergency regulations.

School authorities, composed of local persons, have reported that in many schools the lack of discipline has been so extensive this autumn that virtually the entire term has been lost. They confess that they are in the main powerless to do anything about it.

The truth is that Cyprus is in the grip of a reign of terror affecting in one way or another every member of the Greek-speaking community. Schoolchildren who are frightened of being caught rioting in the streets are more frightened still of being called cowards or traitors by their more extreme schoolmates if they do not take part. Some headmasters who have held meetings with parents with a view to restoring order in the schools have been "ordered" to resign, or even threatened with death. Archbishop Makarios himself was recently openly defied when he advised schoolboys to return to their classes.

The reason for schoolchildren aged between 12 and 19 being so much to the *forefront* of the struggle is not far to seek. For years they have been taught of the glories of the heroic Greeks in their schools — which come under Greek Ministry of Education regulations — by their parents, and by priests from the pulpit. They have ample encouragement from the Athens Radio, exhorting them to be heroes in the forefront of the struggle.

HORSE D'OEUVRE

By EPHRAIM KISHON

WHEN a son was born to my friend Ervinke, I decided to buy him something really special, without regard to cost. The obvious thing to do was to despatch an express letter to uncle Egon in the States, and barely ten days later I was notified that a huge parcel had arrived, and would I please call at the Post Office, etc.

The official was very polite, and after peeling off the numerous layers of paper in which the gift was wrapped, our amazed eyes beheld a well-proportioned, stately rocking-horse.

I was rather angry with uncle Egon, for what can a two-week-old baby do with such a huge rocking-horse, but at least I wanted to try it out. The official wouldn't let me, saying I couldn't touch the object before paying customs duties on it, but assured me of its sturdiness — at least it had borne his own weight very well. Back in the office, we found that I had to pay exactly IL.870.030 in customs duties.

"But why?" I asked. "Why?"

"That is the duty on thoroughbreds imported for riding purposes," the official informed me, and proved the correctness of his assertion by pointing to para 117/82/kuf/pe of the tariff.

"Don't be silly"—I snorted, "where have you got a thoroughbred?"

"Sorry," the official answered, "our certified assessor has decreed that the animal is a three-year-old, hard-haunched Norman race horse at the height of its form, and don't tell me it's made of wood, because in 2816/74/samach there is nothing about the material the horse is made of. A horse is a horse is a horse," he nipped my counter-arguments in the bud. However, being — in addition to an official — also a human being, he advised me ("strictly off the record") to apply to the customs authorities and demand that my horse be reassessed as a "toy." Thanking him for this kindness, I obtained a certificate from the hospital where Ervinke's son was born and attached it to my application, together with an affidavit to the effect that since 1938 I have given up knacking, and would therefore not make a profit on the imported animal.

The application went through the usual channels and soon the postman brought me a stencilled form which notified me that the customs "regretted it was unable to accede to my request." I immediately retained a lawyer. After reviewing the legal aspect of the affair, he came to the conclusion that the duty was so high due to the rocking horse being earmarked for "riding purposes." We found, however, that the duty on stallions vital to the national economy was much lower, and therefore applied to the Ministry of Agriculture to have the rocking horse certified a stallion.

Some days later, a director of the Ministry came to my flat and told me that I had forgotten to state the horse's name in my application.

"Shulteiss," I improvised and this name was duly noted in the appropriate form, a copy of which was placed at my disposal.

From then on, everything went smoothly. The Ministry of Agriculture notified me that it could certify Shulteiss as a stallion only if I proved to their satisfaction that I needed him for my stud farm. But it is an open secret that I have no stud farm. Again I consulted my legal adviser, who fumed at the Ministry's lack of horse-sense and assured me that I was entitled to keep a stallion for the convenience of even a single mare. We immediately forwarded a declaration to Agriculture, according to which my mare Brunhilde was living in Naharlya. A trainer at the Naharlya riding school, who is a fan of mine, agreed to sign a certificate to this effect against a token payment of IL50. The aforesaid certificate also stated that Brunhilde was in heat so that Shulteiss' prompt intervention would greatly profit the national horse industry.

• • •

LESS than a week later, two detectives showed up at my flat with a search warrant: the State had sued me for fraud.

"Look here, old boy, you want to make us believe that a rocking horse can sire little horses?" the detectives sneered. "Do you take us for complete idiots?"

"Yes," I replied, packed up my things and took leave of Eve, that saintly woman. At the last moment, my quick wits again came to the rescue:

"But my dear Sirs," I said, "don't you know that Brunhilde is also a rocking-horse?"

The detectives went into a huddle, then announced that this naturally put things in quite a different light. Apologising profusely, they left, but two hours later I was handed a bill for IL117: storage of my stallion Shulteiss. Uncle Egon was rehabilitated in my eyes: he apparently was familiar with the conditions of our thriving little country, and had timed his act so that the child should be old enough to look the gift horse in the mouth when it finally reached him.

Then followed a painful incident with the government horse-doctor. At Agriculture's request, he dropped in at the customs warehouse, examined dust-covered Shulteiss, and pronounced him "gelded or in any case defective," and therefore quite unsuited for attending to Brunhilde. The report could have had serious consequences, had we not discovered that the doc's cousin was Mrs. Toscanini's brother-in-law, so that the report was amended to read: "the stallion's reproductive ability is dubious."

Matters again became unpleasant when the Finance Ministry asked to know: a) Where had I bought the rocking-mare named Brunhilde, and b) How much luxury tax had I paid on her?

Claiming he was a family man, my legal adviser resigned at this stage. In my first panic at finding myself all alone, I faked Brunhilde's name into the import licence for the rear chain of my motor-cycle and sent it to the Ministry.

The following night, I was arrested. It seems that there were not enough stamps on the rear-chain import licence, a crime greater, according to Ottoman Law, than the divulging of atomic secrets. My trial was very brief. As I had no previous convictions, I got only two years, and the three months' horseplay with the customs authorities was deducted from my sentence.

I was assigned cell No. 18 in the Jaffa jail. On the first day I was rather downcast, resenting the harshness of the verdict and the loneliness, but at noon the cell door opened and a tall, roan horse was ushered in. He too, had been jailed for fraud, having registered as a rocking horse in Haifa Port, but the vigilant customs authorities had soon discovered that he could prance and neigh, and had arrested him on the spot.

"A shared sorrow is easier to bear" we muttered and fell crying into each other's arms but at that very moment ... I awoke. Because it was only a dream. Bursting into a horse-laugh, I sat up on my cell cot and meditated on King Richard's offering a kingdom for a horse, although he could at best have known only by hearsay of the efficiency of our control apparatus.

PELTOURS

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DEPARTURES: JANUARY 1 — JANUARY 7

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Jan. 1	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0700	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
MON. Jan. 2	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Jan. 3	0610	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0845	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
	1600	EL AL	Istanbul
WED. Jan. 4	0700	L.A.I.	Rome, New York.
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
THURS. Jan. 5	0240	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0645	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London Port-Sudan, Khartoum
	0900	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1000	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1115	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
		AIR FRANCE	Rome, Frankfurt, Paris
FRI. Jan. 6		EL AL	Istanbul
	1100	T.W.A	Rome, Milan, Paris, New York.
SAT. Jan. 7	1000	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Zurich, Brussels

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

FRI. Jan. 6	0645	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul.

FROM HAIFA PORT

Jan. 2, 1956	s.s.	GRIMANI	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
Jan. 4, 1956	s.s.	JERUSALEM	Genoa, Marseilles
Jan. 4, 1956	s.s.	KADES	Larnaca, Izmir, Istanbul.

PELTOURS

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JERUSALEM: 2 Rehov Chlenkine Hizkiahu, Telephone: 62416/9
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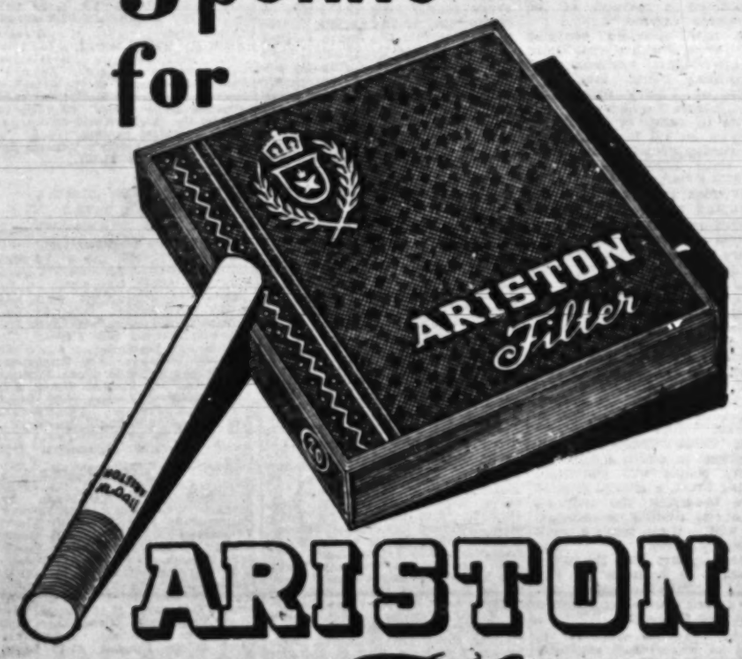

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Painters Show Israel at Work

"WORK" is the theme of the collective exhibition arranged on the initiative of the Histadrut at the Pavilion of the Artists Association in Rehov Ahuzat. On the whole, the idea has been treated realistically, although a few artists have contributed landscapes pure and simple.

As is usual in a show of this kind in which all the works submitted are hung, there are many weak exhibits. Among the best of the 33 oils is the "Fishers" by E. Peretz. This is a study of fishermen at work which is well composed and well drawn. There is a bright and busy "yard scene" by J. Sobel, very nice in colour. Nahum Guttman has used the subject of house building for an attractive colour pattern, and both Lam's "Iron Moulding" and Arieli's "Metal Workers" exploit lively and effective colour schemes. Basen's portrait of a workman is solid in draughtsmanship.

Among the gouaches, Chana Lerner's decorative "Weavers" and Wallerstein's painting of the same subject are worth note. Zippora Brenner's Tel Aviv port scene is very pleasant in colour, and Berenschtein's depiction of workmen operating a crane is lively and nicely rendered. Sigard has a charming gouache of women working in a field and Schwerin's "Blacksmith" again demonstrates his skilled draughtsmanship.

In the watercolour section, Robert Bauer shows a semi-abstract, delightful in colour. Kosonogi's sketch of the Yarkon is pleasant and Ziona Tagger's tree-dominated landscape is a good piece of work.

Zvi Erman

ZVI Erman is holding his first one-man show at the Chemerinsky Gallery with a collection of watercolours and drawings. The painter has been living in Israel since 1948, arriving here from Poland, via Russia and the Cyprus internment camps. In the camps, he taught design at the art courses directed by the late sculptor, Ben-Zvi. Actually an architect by profession, he studied art at the Cracow Academy and was a member of the Polish Painters Association.

Mr. Erman is a competent draughtsman with a sensitive, flowing line. Most of his drawings are of street scenes, usually with a figure to give scale. These works are unpretentious and honest and the reviewer particularly liked the street scene, No.41 — in pen-and-ink and some of the Acre sketches in wash. His watercolours have the same virtues as the drawings; they are a perceptive record in which the main topographical aspects are clearly brought out. The most atmospheric is "Safad in the evening" — a delightful study; but nearly all the sketches are pleasant and the medium is nicely handled.

Acheson Paintings

THE proceeds of sales from the collection of agreeable paintings by Mrs. Alice B. Acheson, already reviewed and now at Z.O.A. House, will go to the Magen David Adom. Z.O.A. House plans to continue with its exhibitions of works by American artists and the next show will consist of etchings and other prints. *S.W.*

THE Shulamit Publishing Co. of Jerusalem has published a folder of "Ten Historical Sites of the Holy Land" by Ludwig Blum. These colour prints, splendidly reproduced in the Netherlands, have a strong nostalgic fascination for the Jerusalemite who can no longer ramble through the lanes of the Old City, nor look down in the evening from the Mount of Olives on sacred Jerusalem in her eternal glory. Tourists will regret that no explanatory text accompanies the views executed with that topographic thoroughness that is typical of Ludwig Blum's work.

Among Ten Best

L. E. SCOTT, the Grand Old Man of English philately, who annually elects the "Ten Best Stamps of the Year," has included an Israel stamp, for the first time in 1960. It is the 150-pruta Menorah, issued in April.

"It is a relief" Scott wrote, "to turn from pictorial cliches to a country where design is alive and kicking... I always look forward to the new Israel stamps. Even if they do not quite come off, they have an attack about them which is most pleasurable to find in these days, when so many designers seem tired, bored — or both." ("Stamp Collector's Annual" quoted by the "Holy Land Philatelist.") Scott also selected two stamps each from Australia and West Germany, and one from Austria, Canada, Denmark, France and Portugal.

Kahana in Paris

ACCORDING to the reviews, Kahana's exhibition in Paris was an extraordinary success. "L'Intransigeant" speaks about the "deep religious sentiment in the creations of this artist, who belongs to that Pleiad of painters that know how to achieve full harmony of design and colour in their work." Alain Jouffroy in "Arts" wrote "Kahana designs his women like the letters of an imaginary alphabet. He succeeds in adapting the aestheticism of modern painting to archaic symbolism." "Figaro" says that "Kahana, in his important exhibition at the Galerie de France, shows chromatic clarity of great impressiveness." "Le Monde," "Les Lettres Francaises," and "Le Peintre" are equally commendatory. Two pictures in Kahana's exhibition were acquired by the French Government for the Musée d'Art Moderne in Paris and he was commissioned to design a gobelin for the Tapisseries Francaises de l'Etat. *Th.F.M.*

Good Massah Show

Massah presents "My Husband, the Cabinet Minister," by Yehoshua Bar-Yosef. Direction of Benyamin Armon.

UNLIKE the recent presentations of this Jerusalem amateur troupe, this play proved an excellent light satire on Israel society, throwing into sharp relief the social aspirations of small-visioned persons during the political convulsions preceding a new coalition. Former attempts, which were both experimental in nature and foreign to the Israel scene, were palatable only to a small sector of local playgoers.

Defects were many, particularly in speech, and in the rickety scenery which threatened to topple at any moment. But these can be overcome. *M. K.*

STAR-GAZING

VENUS is still moving away from the sun, setting ever later — two-and-a-half hours after sunset by the end of January. At night, it is Jupiter that dominates the heavens, reaching a magnitude of -2.6. It rises at about 8.25 on January 1, about 6.30 on January 31. Its motion, as we have said, is retrograde, so that it will pass Regulus again on the 27th and thereafter remain to the right of it.

The moon and Jupiter will be rather close to each other this Sunday night.

Fixed Stars (Jan. 1 — 9 p.m.; Jan. 31 — 7 p.m.)

The Charioteer, with Capella, and the Pleiades, are almost overhead. The Pleiades were seven sisters courted by Orion the Hunter. After resisting his advances for several years, they were at last transformed into doves and granted immortality in the heavens. Six of the sisters can be made out up there with the naked eye, but the seventh, not so successful at resisting the handsome hunter's attentions, veils her face in shame from the mortals and can only be seen with luck.

Orion, as ever not far behind, is approaching culmination, with the rectangle of Gemini to its left and above. Between Gemini and Leo, part of which (including Regulus) has already risen, the stargazer will find Cancer, where there are no bright stars. It is distinguished by the cluster of Praesepe (the Beehive) about halfway between Pollux and Regulus. On a dark night it looks like a small cloud, which a pair of binoculars reveals to be a host of separate faint stars.

YOSEF SMORA

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

SOLUTION OF HANUKKA PROBLEMS

I

South plays four hearts. Diamonds are played, declarer ruffing the second round. The ace of trumps is led, and East discards a diamond. How should declarer plan the play of the hand?

South counts three spade tricks, two diamond ruffs, two master trumps, and two clubs. He could try a club finesse for the tenth trick; but to make it worth while he would have to find West with at least three clubs to the queen — an unlikely proposition in view of the very bad trump break.

The proper play is to cash all the spades, ruff out dummy's last diamond and take the ace and king of clubs. If West follows to the first round of clubs, the game is safe. Dummy plays his last club, and no matter who wins, West will find himself endplayed.

II

South plays six clubs after a defensive overcall of one spade by East. West opens the spade five, South winning, and both opponents follow to the first round of trumps. What is South's master plan?

South must hope to find West with at least five hearts — a likely break in view of the spade situation. The game proceeds as follows: Ace of hearts, a heart ruffed, king of clubs, another heart ruffed; then come three rounds of diamonds, the last one ruffed in dummy, and declarer next loses dummy's last heart to West, discarding a spade loser from the closed hand. Now West is endplayed.

III

The bidding went:

North	East	South	West
—	1D	—	—
Db	1H	—	2D
—	—	3C	—
—	Db	—	—

West opens the eight of hearts, and East wins with the queen. The diamond ace drops South's king, West giving the deuce. What is East's best return lead?

East is hard pressed for a constructive return. The club queen is doomed, unless West holds the jack, and East should therefore cast his plan accordingly. But if he returns a small trump, South will go up with the king and endplay him with another trump.

East must therefore surrender the lead by playing the club queen. South may, of course, guess the situation and refuse to win; but then East will simply make his ace before exiting for good with his last trump.

(The above problems were reproduced by courtesy of "Bridge World.")

'ELKA' MEMORIAL

THE first anniversary of Leopold Krakauer's death was commemorated at a memorial meeting at the Rexalot Museum. Mr. M. Narkiss and Mr. H. Rau eulogized the late master and Mr. Rozelaar played "Elka's" beloved Bach.

SEAS EFFICIENT AT FOOD FIXATION

By THOMAS R. HENRY

WASHINGTON, (N.A.N.A.). — THE seas produce far more food suitable for humans than has been estimated in the past, says the Director of the marine fisheries survey of the University of North Carolina, after an extensive inspection of the food-producing potentialities of ocean and land.

Everything goes back to the basic photochemical progress of photosynthesis. While the total photosynthesis of all land areas on earth amounts to about 20,000m. tons of carbon fixation a year, that of the sea is upwards of 126,000m.-tons. But while on land, only one step of food transformation from the vegetable thus obtained to useful animal (meat, eggs or milk) is involved with an efficiency varying from five to 25 per cent, the food-producing processes in the sea are far less efficient. The vegetation must first be eaten by animals then the animals by higher orders, each step having its own efficiency of transformation.

"It has been reckoned by one scientist," says the report, "that 10,000 pounds of diatoms (microscopic sea plants) is equal to 1,000 pounds of copepods, which produce 100 pounds of herring, leading to 10 pounds of mackerel, then to one pound of tuna, and finally a tenth of a pound of man."

But catch statistics of the North Atlantic show that these figures must be greatly in error. Thus, the latest figures show that the fish *caught* from an area of about 2.5m.sq.km., one-sixth of the total water area, calculating only three conversion steps from diatoms, would account for all the carbon fixed for a year in the entire area by photosynthesis.

"Obviously," the report says, "the productive mechanism at one point somehow is much better than has been supposed. Either the synthesis of vegetable matter must be greater or the efficiency of food transformation better, or the number of steps fewer, or some more favourable combination of all three factors must prevail."

One possible factor is that land animals expend a good deal of the food eaten keeping up their own body heat. Most sea animals are cold-blooded, so none of the food energy need be wasted in this way and it can go into meat production.)

CHESS

December 30, 1960

Problem No. 937
D. ROZENFELD, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke1; Qc6; Rd3, Rf1; Ba2; Kte2, Kte5; Pd2, d4, d5, g4. (11)
Ke4; Qh5; Rh8, Re3; Bd5, Bg1; Ktd4, Kth5; Pb5, f6. (10)
WHITE MATES IN TWO

Problem No. 938
R. FELEG, Jerusalem
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke2; Qf5; Rh6; Re3, Bc6; Ktb1, Ktd5; Pa3, b2, c4. (10)
Ke6; Rb6; Bf6; Pa5, f7. (5)
SELFMATE IN THREE

First Efforts: The two problems published in our column today are first steps in composition by teenagers: The composer of No. 938 is 15 years old, while his companion is only one year older.

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 937 (Talmi): 1.Qe8 — Zugzwang: 1.—Kd4 2.Qd3+!; 1.—Ke4 2.Qf3+!; 1.—d4 (f4) 2.Re5+ (Re6+) — elegant construction. **Problem No. 938** (Seltzberger): Setplay: 1.—B:a7 2.Qc6+ B:c6x; 1.Qb5! B:a7 2. Qc3+, Re3x — a very clever change of play.

Rosenberg Wins in Jerusalem

The young Zahal player, Arieh Rosenberg, who distinguished himself in the national championship, added yet another success to his achievements by winning the Hanukka tournament of the Jerusalem Chess Club with the excellent score of seven points out of eight games. The only one to defeat him in a game was a guest player, Saul Wachs, second with 5½ points, followed by Ron (4½), D. Levi (Kfar Glikson) (3½), Ettinger and Shaps (3) (1), Grinbaum (2½) (1), David (2) (2), Segalov (2).

● The new generation scored yet another success, with Emir Helman, the youngest competitor, winning the Eli Konshtat memorial tournament at Afikim. Some of the best players of various *kibbutzim* and Tiberias took part.

● A startling fact of the recent women's championship: Only two out of the 45 games were drawn! Truly magnificent fighting spirit.

Chess and Philosophy

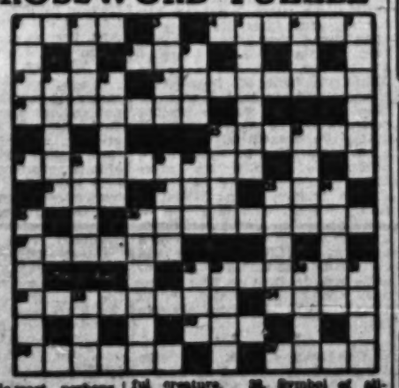
The present Yugoslav champion, 20-year-old Nikola Karakiaic, was awarded the title of Master in 1960. He rose to fame early this year by winning the Yugoslav championship, always a very strong event. A few months later, the new champion, who is a student of philosophy at Belgrade University, proved that philosophy and chess go well together: He took first place in the Ljubliana international tournament, scoring 11½ points out of 17 games. The runner-up, Milic, had the satisfaction of beating the winner in the following fine game:

Game No. 535
White: KARAKLAIC Black: MILIC
1.e4 e5; 2.Ktf3 Kte6; 3.Bb5 a6; 4.Ba4 Ktf6; 5.0-0 Be7; 6.Re1 d:e; 7.Qe1 Ktd7; 8.d4 e:d4; 9. Ki:d4 0-0; 10.Kd2 Kte5; 11. Kt5—f3 c5; 12.Kt:e5 d:e5; 13.b4 c:b4; 14.Ba2 f6; 15.Kt:f5 f5; 16.c5 d:c5; 17.Rb3 a5; 18.c3 d:e; 19. Q:e5 Qb6; 20.Kb1 b5; 21.Rd1 Qb4; 22.Qe1 Rfd8; 23.R:d8+ R:d8; 24.Be3 Qb5; 25.Rd4 b4; 26.h3 Qe2; 27.Kh2 B:d3; 28.Rh3 Qe4; 29.Rd3 e4; 30.b:c Kt:f3+; 31.g:f Qe2+; 32.Kh1 Q:f3+; 33. Kh2 Qf1+; 34.Kh1 Bd7; 35.R:h6 Q:h6; 36.Qe1 Qe6; 37.Kh2 Re8; 38.Qg3 Qb3; 39.Qf3 Rb8; 40.Qf1 e4. White resigns.

● Herman Steiner, U.S. champion from 1942 to 1951, died of a heart attack in California. He represented the U.S. in numerous international events and was especially famous for boosting chess among movie stars.

CORRESPONDENTS: J. Aleksiewicz, Haifa: Thank you for your problems. Kc5/Ke4 1.Rf3 is very fine, but was published by Sam Loyd some 80 years ago.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Friar's food? 4. Niche or alcove. 8. Portion of cantare. 10. A part of Siam is very vast. 12. Not a member of the younger generation. 14. Power of government. 15. You'd be daft to lose it. 17. Apparent worth of cessation? 21. Backward music. 22. Many get it slight. 23. He drinks anything in the street! 24. A crusty character. 27. River. 28. Possibly a girl of spirit. 32. Obviously better than average. 34. A bread one can do a lot of damage. 35. No true for me? 36. Hair shade. 37. Mechanical tackle?

DOWN. — 1. Vehicle mart, perhaps. 2. Separates Cha from Chow. 3. It takes three to make one legally, too. 5. Dish. 6. Wood used in barrel-making. 7. Her sin becomes holy. 8. Does it help to make you alert? 11. It's the very devil. 13. Expensive creature? 15. Vanishing name. 16. The host has a try. 18. Though Colin loses a pound, there's still some money left. 19. Word used in Central Asia. 20. Cover. 25. Stage and stable. 26. Probably not enough. 28. Reptile from Guiana. 29. Brilliant aircraft. 30. Not a horsy cry. 31. Land? It's part of the sea, really. 33. General helper. 34. Graceful creature. 36. Symbol of all-round monarchy?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION
ACROSS. — 1. Raft. 4. Slings. 9. Bat. 10. Eric. 13. Mandalay. 14. Parvise. 15. S-Eve-rn. 17. Leaf-sugar 21. Rut. 22. Pug. 23. Tip. 26. Home Guard. 27. Pat-Rut. 28. Coroner. 32. Operator. 34. Rose. 35. Bay (rum). 36. Butt-er. 37. Her-D. DOWN. — 1. Reef. 2. F-air. 3. Game. 5. Lad-der. 6. Nil. 7. Saying. 9. Tar. 11. Razor. 12. Craft. 15. Sage. 16. Ella. 18. Aunt. 19. Upon. 20. Gum. 23. Tudor. 24. Price. 25. Aplomb. 26. Homage. 28. Cob. 29. Or-Al. 30. No-Ba. 31. (D)read. 33. Rib.

Radio Review

Galei Zahal Expanding Too

THE Army radio station, Galei Zahal, has been putting on its winter battledress. There are no spectacular changes but, as is its annual custom, a thorough overhaul has been made for the winter season. Moreover, the changes in the times of Kol Yisrael's news bulletins—which are relayed over Galei Zahal — have necessitated a revision of the programme outline.

The new schedule contains several promising features. There are two slight extensions of broadcasting hours. Music for dancing on Friday night (the main leisure evening for soldiers in camp or on leave) now goes on till 11 p.m.; while on Saturday evenings the music lasts until 10.30 p.m., thereby dovetailing with Kol Yisrael's programmes and providing uninterrupted music from 9.15 to midnight — a great boon for listeners.

Every evening at 7.30, there is a programme devoted to army information, which is really the core of the evening's features. This includes army news, newsreels, talks to soldiers, etc. More contact programmes are to be broadcast stressing the living link with the soldier in his camp. For this purpose, there will be Galei Zahal evenings in camps, the proceedings of which will be broadcast. Other new features include "Critic's Choice," "I have a question" in which a panel of ordinary people will constitute a Brains Trust, a special request feature in which the requests will not be limited to musical items, and — three times a week — camp concerts.

These, together with the many excellent new features on Kol Yisrael, indicate a healthy approach to radio which constitutes a great step forward.

The Army station continues to perform its modest task efficiently and quietly. It decries any suggestion of competition with Kol Yisrael, regarding its broadcasts entirely as supplementary. Recently, voices have been raised — including some inside Kol Yisrael — advocating the taking over of Galei Zahal by Kol Yisrael. This suggestion is rather reminiscent of the prophet Nathan's parable of the ewe-lamb, and it is difficult to see what would be gained by such a move. Apart from losing the added spirit that stems from independence, it is difficult to see how Kol Yisrael—whose resources are strained to bursting point — could cope with the extra challenge. On top of which, it would cost Kol Yisrael at least five times as much to provide the services currently provided by Galei Zahal inasmuch as the latter can call on broadcasters, artists and technicians within the framework of their national service.

The "Musical Quiz," Israel's radio classic, has made a welcome reappearance on Saturday mornings. The introduction, which illustrated the various types of musical quiz in the U.S., was excellently done, and now the more musical are vying for the coveted award ("the first prize of one pound goes to the 'musical pair' from Givat Rambam" etc.), while we lesser mortals sit on the sidelines, marvel at the contestants' knowledge, and enjoy the musical excerpts.

There is just one regret. Saturday morning is such an important time — when almost every family uses the radio as background to the various chores in and around the house — that it is a pity that the Musical Quiz has displaced the eminently acceptable selection of light music which has graced Saturday mornings for the past year. Instead, it could have touched that indigestible lump of a literary feature, which generally contains a couple of learned lectures in a heavy European accent. There are now many hours in the early and late evening at the disposal of Kol Yisrael which would be suitable for a minority feature of this nature. Alternatively, it could be combined with the Wednesday evening "popular" literary feature (which, typically, recently concluded a series of five broadcasts on the tragic poetry of Tchernikhovsky). The magazine format has now been applied successfully to several subjects, and the time is overdue for a serious effort to present a literary feature in this appropriate style. *AUDIO*

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Symposium on entertainment (tomorrow at 5 p.m.); Janacek's Slav Mass (Sunday at 4); New Year feature (Sunday at 10.15); Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" (Monday at 8); In the Arab World (Tues. at 5.45); Mozart concert (Tues. 9.15); Ya'acov Cahan's "Bruria and Meir" (Weds. at 11.15).

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 249, 31.5 & 49.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 7.00, 9.00 & 12.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 and 6.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon." 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 "Light Fare." 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Children's Hour. 4.20 Chess Corner. 4.50 Classical Requests: Dvorak: Trio in F-minor op. 65, Sibelius: Symphony No. 5 in E-flat-major op. 82 (conducted by Serge Koussevitsky). —5.30 Bible Reading. 6.45 Readings by Yehoshua Bertenov. 7.15 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Soloist of the Week. 8.45 Story. 9.15 Friday Night Concert: Mendelssohn: Overture "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," played by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Saint-Saens: Piano Concerto No.5 in F-major, op.1-5, played by Fabienne Jacquinot, and Westminster Symphony Orchestra. Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D-major op.36, played by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.00 Chamber Music. 11.30 Light Music by the "Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 12.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Johann Michael Bach: Motet "What can Life be, but a Shadow" Debussy: Nocturnes, Vaughan Williams: "Lord, Thou Hast Been Our Refuge." 9.45 "Musical Quiz." 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall: Milhaud: "Scaramouche." Kobina: Clarinet Quintet op.34. Mozart: Divertimento No. 3 in B-flat-major. 11.30 Curtain Up. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Stage and Screen. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Light Music (R). 3.30 "Kol Yahomer." 4.00 Readings. 4.15 "Opera" Poulenc: "Les Mamelles de Tiresias." 5.30 Intermezzo. 5.40 Science Studio. 6.30 Folk Dances. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 "Hamaadil" and "Melave Malka." 8.00 "Art and Civilization." 8.20 Interlude. 8.30 Questions and Answers. 9.10 Sport News. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 "Allegro Con Brio." 10.00 Entertainment Programme. 10.45 Dance Music. 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 460, 225, 216, 49.9 & 32.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.3, 34.9 & 459 M.): Today: 5.30-5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music (R). 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Today: 6.30 News. 6.35 The Week in the Knesset. 6.50 Music by Joachim Stuchevsky. 7.00 Hebrew Programme: From Week to Week. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.35 South Africans in Israel. 6.50 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. Today: 11.15 Readings. 11.30 News. 11.30 "Israel Music in 1960" presented by Adda Brodski. 11.45 Vistas of Israel. Tomorrow: 11.15 Shavua Tov. News Programme Highlights. 11.25 This Also Happened. 11.30 This Week in the Knesset. 11.45 Light Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 316, 225 & 250 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Shabbat Party. 7.00 News. 7.10 Musical Pieces. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Little Concert: Kabalevsky, Mozart, Rodrigo. 8.10 "Opera." Mascagni. 9.15 Galei Zahal's Weekly. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 "The Night following Shabbat." 7.00 News. 7.10 Pleasant Tune. 7.30 "In Bygone Days." 7.45 "The Other Side of the Record" series of programmes. 8.30 Songs. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (32.79, 19.62, 16.85, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.30 p.m. Today, News, News Talk, British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Talk, Press Review.

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Fitting Schools to Pupils' Needs

By Diane Schloss

PUPILS in Israel's High Schools encounter great difficulty in adapting themselves to a secondary education. The present-day structure falls between two stools, as it is suited neither to the gifted nor to the average. It gives pupils neither a profession nor a means of earning a living after graduation, and does little except provide a means of entry into the University.

This problem of the integration of elementary school children into secondary school was the theme of a lecture delivered by Mr. L. Malinowsky, Head of the Psychotechnical Institute of the Tel Aviv Municipality, at the recent national convention of psychologists at Kfar Vitkin.

Should secondary school, it was asked, be open to all or only to the carefully selected? In what measure does the secondary school prepare a young person for life, seeing that it is immediately followed by compulsory service in the Army? Why do only half the pupils complete the course and only one in three of those who started out pass the final examination. Why do so many bright pupils fail? These were some of the questions aroused by a survey of 1,600 pupils who finished elementary school in 1948 and follow-up study of 800 of them who continued on to secondary school. Only 49 per cent of these 800 sat for the final examination and only 37 per cent graduated.

The survey attempted to discover why pupils left and, in order to do so, dealt with every case individually. In a typical example, a pupil claimed lack of interest in his studies: his teacher said he lacked ability; his headmaster's verdict was "difficult character" while his parents were sure that the teacher's approach was at fault.

Two kinds of tests were employed to analyse the many factors influencing the pupil's adaptability to Secondary School. These were information drawn from the school itself and personal interviews with a small group of ex-pupils seven years after they had first entered.

It was found that twice as many pupils leave private secondary schools as municipal ones in the middle of their studies. One possible reason is that municipal schools, whose fees are nominal, also demand higher entrance qualifications both in study and character (varying conditions of entry prevail among the eight secondary schools in Tel Aviv. Some demand high elementary school marks, others insist on psychotechnical tests.)

Of those who left all kinds of schools, half could not keep pace with studies, a fifth (mostly girls who joined vocational schools) transferred to other schools and only one per cent left for financial reasons. More than half of the gifted pupils who failed to graduate had low marks and 41 per cent had difficult character traits. Three-quarters of the average pupils who remained in school had good marks and 68 per cent had good character traits. Of these average pupils who failed, 64 per cent had average and under-average marks, while 31 per cent had negative traits.

A combination of these factors, therefore, is most likely to keep a child at school: good marks, ability and suitable character. The latter implies perseverance and interest in learning. The main cause for leaving is failure in studies.

Influence of the parents' profession was also considered, and it was found that more children of professional parents go into high schools than children of workers. But the parents' profession had little bearing on the numbers who graduate.

A group of 22 students was studied seven years after entry into secondary school. Of these, eight left because of difficulty in studies and one for health reasons. Of the rest, some left to learn a trade, while others returned to their studies later. Most became clerks, instructors and nurses. The average intelligence level was well above average, their parents' attitude toward their studying was positive. Five regretted having left school, and three expressed satisfaction with the standard, two entered high school only as a means of entering nursery or teaching schools and three declared that they had left through lack of encouragement on the part of the school and might otherwise have carried on.

The survey thus came to the conclusion that the secondary school's lack of a clear aim was the determining factor in failure of pupils to adapt.

These conclusions must throw light on the general clamour heard today for secondary school education for all children. In its present form it may do more harm than good as four to five out of every three fail to complete the course, and as long as those who do graduate are not provided with training for work, unless they belong to the minority which chooses an academic career.

If secondary school education is to provide only for these latter, then entrance examinations should be highly selective, accepting only those with high ability, good achievement and suitable personalities. Others should be directed to vocational schools from the beginning. But educationalists in this country are not yet agreed as to what precise form high school education should take. Should it be merely a corridor to further study or an independent stage of education preparing the child for life? Should secondary schools be open to all, carefully keeping the standard to the average, or should they select the best entrants? The question is still open.

Domestic Letter Box

IN a recent Letter Box Lea Barinbaum complained about teacher training in Israel seminaries. I do not know where she got her information that there is a "total lack of insight into the suitability of candidates," and that no psychological advice or pedagogical experience are given. Maybe there are such schools in Israel, but I would like to draw the attention of your complainant, and the public, to ours — Beit Midrash Mamlachti, Haifa.

Never, as the writer complains, have we studied only the history of psychology. We have concentrated on the psychology of children, paying special attention to the retarded and problem child.

As regards pedagogical experience, I must say we got the maximum possible in two years. During the first year, every student had seen over 100 lessons in the Reali School and several of the best Government schools, and had given more than 15 lessons. The second year is given over even more to practical work.

It is not true that any "hysterical or bewildered" person is allowed to become a teacher "if he does not fail in exams." We do not pass "hundreds of examinations" and can really devote ourselves to practical work.

I do feel that it is my duty to defend our Haifa seminary — for I believe it is one of the best in the country.

SIMA ALMOSHILO

Two Young Israelis, a boy and a girl, have been chosen to represent Israel at two forums for high-school students sponsored by the "New York Herald Tribune" and the "New York Daily Mirror." Moshe Yagion, 15½, of Tel Aviv, has already left to join his 14 opposite numbers from as many countries at the 13th "Daily Mirror" Forum, run by the paper as part of its youth activities. Zohar Arshawsky, 16, of Haifa, was the choice of the Ministry of Education, the Foreign Ministry, the American Embassy and T.W.A. (which provides free transportation) to attend the ninth "Herald Tribune" Forum in March. She is to spend three months visiting schools and staying in the homes of American high school students. Photo by Brauz.

M.P. for Refugees—An Appreciation

By Herbert Freeden

WHEN Eleanor Rathbone died ten years ago, next Monday, her mourners, it is said by her faithful biographer Mary Stocks, were "among forgotten Spanish republicans in the trailing ranks of wandering Jews, in Camps where displaced persons rotted in misery, among refugees of all nations." In her sixteen years of parliamentary career, Miss Rathbone had, indeed, become the self-appointed patron of the oppressed wherever they might be found, though her first and foremost love was for the Jewish people.

Hailing from a liberal family in Liverpool whose fight for progress dates back to the 18th century, Eleanor was first schooled in municipal government, and later played a part in the Suffragette movement without identifying herself with its militant manifestations; child welfare, equal pay, social reform, family allowances were then the causes which she advocated. It was only in 1927 that, for the first time, her intense interest switched from home affairs to far horizons — after having read a book on the social conditions of women and children in India. From then on, the greater part of Eleanor's life was devoted to overseas affairs. India began it; Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia and the Spanish Civil War deepened it; the growing shadow of Nazi aggression broadened it; and it ended in close identification with the Jewish struggle for Palestine.

Miss Rathbone first approached this problem with a feminist scruple concerning the proper administration of the Mandate, but when she left this country after her visit in 1934, she said: "If I believed in the transmigration of souls and could choose the place of my next incarnation, I am not sure that I would not choose to be a Jew in Palestine."

Her prophetic warnings in April, 1933, when the Nazis staged their first large-scale pogroms, went unheeded. At that time, she declared in the House: "A spirit has come over Germany. One speaker called it a new spirit, but I would rather call it the re-emergency of an evil spirit, which bodes very ill for the peace and freedom of the world."

Her efforts for the rescue of European Jews had two objectives: to accelerate Jewish immigration into Palestine and to modify the Immigration laws of Britain. "I sometimes think I have become M.P. for refugees," she said once of herself, so vast and insistent had this shadow constituency grown. In November, 1938, she was appointed Hon. Secretary of the newly formed Parliamentary Committee on Refugees and when, after the trek of fugitives from Germany, those from Austria and Czechoslovakia followed, she helped to set up the Czech Refugee Fund and other voluntary refugee organizations.

Eleanor Ida Rhone

Aliens Interned

Her attempts at integrating the refugees in England into the war effort did not meet with immediate success. In 1940, under the threat of the German invasion, "enemy aliens" — be they German Jews or other anti-Nazis — were sent into internment. Eleanor worked day and night to right this wrong. She visited internment camps, drafted memoranda, framed Parliamentary questions, wrote letters to the press, haunted Government departments, attended committees and followed up individual cases. Unforgettable the session of the House of Commons on July 31, 1940, with a fierce air battle raging over London, when Victor Cazalet and Eleanor Rathbone forced a debate on the policy of mass internment which led to its early revocation.

Two years later, the news of the extermination of Continental Jewry called for another heart-breaking phase of rescue work, and Eleanor forged an instrument for agitation, the "National Committee for Rescue from Nazi Terror." Three times in those days, she tried to effect a change in the immigration quota to Palestine.

To the end of her life, Eleanor was haunted by the thought of those who might have been saved and were not.

After the war, she undertook what was in all probability a distasteful task — she asked Mr. Ernest Bevin to appoint her as a member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry into the Palestine question. Bevin's reply was vague and non-committal. In the little time after the war which destiny had granted her, she never for a moment faltered, rallying whatever forces she could against Bevin's Palestine policy.

She died in the midst of new tasks which she had set herself. The naturalization of refugees in Britain was one of them; the bringing over of their surviving relatives from the camps in Germany was another. Her dream was a Jewish State as a member of the British Commonwealth, but when death took her in her 73rd year, on January, 2, 1946, the tangle of the Palestine policy was still unravelled.

The Weigh to Health

By J. Doner

AMONG the many of us who eat to live, and few who live to eat, there are the not-so-few who eat to die. These are the people who "dig their graves with their teeth," most of them unaware of the dangers involved in overeating.

It has been proved both for man and animals, that obesity, or fatness, very definitely shortens the life of the otherwise healthy individual. Obesity increases the chances of developing heart disease, diabetes, and gall bladder trouble. Joint diseases, particularly when they affect the back and legs, are made worse or less bearable by excess body baggage.

It is very easy for the fat man to blame his glands for his stoutness, but very hard for his physician to prove it. In the overwhelming majority of cases there is only one cause for obesity, which has nothing to do with the internal glands, and everything to do with the appetite.

True, overactive adrenal glands or an underactive thyroid can cause increase in weight, but it is rarely very marked in the latter case, and usually confined only to certain portions of the body in the former. After a careful physical examination, and a formidable and expensive battery of laboratory examinations, the verdict usually is "exogenous obesity" which, restated in simpler language reads: you eat too much for the amount of exercise you take.

Unable to blame a shapeless contour on her glands, the stylish stout next tries to blame it on heredity: "I can't help it; on my mother's side of the family they were all fat." While in mice a hereditary type of obesity occurs, the explanation for familial obesity in man is usually simpler: children of fat people learn by example how to overeat from fat parents.

"But I hardly eat at all," is a frequent plaintive defence. "I eat like a bird." The cruel and usually correct response is, "Yes, like a bird, a vulture." In addition to three respectable meals, the thrifty housewife often functions like a feathered scavenger. The expensive, rationed, tediously prepared morsels remaining after the unsuccessful campaign to force the children to finish eating cannot be thrown out. The defeated mother feels compelled to eat the rich spoils littering the field of battle herself. Such economy, even from the financial angle is foolish, let alone from the health viewpoint. An expanding waist is more expensive than waste food because of the bills for new clothes.

A new approach to girth control is the psychological one. The most basic necessities of life are food, clothing and shelter in that order. The individual who is insecure for a variety of reasons, such as feeling unloved and unwanted by parents or spouse, or in a precarious financial situation, seeks security and satisfaction through an easy expedient. He eats to assuage his sense of insecurity. There are many such unhappy individuals among the proverbially jovial fat folk, who hide their unhappiness with a ready jest.

A crucial experiment proved this some time ago. Some fat folk were put on a rigid weight reduction diet and exhorted from time to time to keep it scrupulously. Others were examined by a psychiatrist and treated by means of psychotherapy without being given any instructions as to diet. In the end, more of those treated by the psychiatrist lost weight, lost it faster, and having lost it, did not regain it, than those treated by diet alone.

On the other hand, release of psychological tension in itself may lead to gain in weight. We are all familiar with the slim man and svelte woman who, happily married and having won the race against bachelorhood and spinsterhood, balloon out in a sudden accession of avoirdupois.

Starting to Diet

What to do about the too, too solid fat that will not melt? Despite the rarity of glandular obesity and because of the dangers of indiscriminate dieting, the first step should be consultation with a doctor. When the possibility of illness as a cause of weight gain has been eliminated, the food intake should be estimated in the light of the patient's expenditure of energy in work and other physical activities.

Of value in the education of the would-be featherweight, as well as in actually slimming him, is the task of recording everything eaten during the course of three days. By this he proves to himself that he overeats and is unconsciously self-compelled to eat less, even before a diet is prescribed. The result is frequently a pleasant little weight loss to encourage him as he starts a serious attempt at remaining healthy by cutting down kilos.

Miracles Out of Macaroni

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

"GOOD, Better and Best" was the way we learned our grammer in appreciation when we were kids at school. And now, Israel's macaroni can only be described in similar terms, but more glowingly, like: Wonderful, Excellent and Superb. One really has to take one's hat off to firms that turn out such fine food. Let's eat more macaroni in Israel because it is truly one of our best-made products.

Without more ado, then, here are a number of satisfying and delicious macaroni treats:

American Macaroni & Cheese

This is not the kind of macaroni and white cheese dish which we always seem to get in Israel. This one is different and I heartily suggest you try it as a heavenly and hearty supper dish for a cold and rainy night:

The Sauce — Prepare this first. Scald 1 cup milk and keep hot. Melt 2 tbsps. butter or margarine in a saucepan. Remove from fire and mix with 2 tbsps. flour. Return to stove and cook until the butter and flour bubble, then add ¾ of the hot milk at once and the rest gradually and boil, stirring constantly, until the mixture thickens. Season with salt and pepper and a tiny piece of grated onion or grated nutmeg. Keep hot on the side of the stove.

Have ready 1 cup of grated yellow cheese.

Butter a pudding dish or a wonder pot, put in a layer of boiled macaroni, one of the sauce and one of cheese, then another layer of each, with cheese on top. Dust the top with sifted bread or cracker crumbs, dot with butter and bake for 15 minutes in a hot oven. Serve at once from the baking dish.

Macaroni & Mushrooms

If guests who need fancy food appear suddenly, this dish is something very elegant and can be cooked quickly and served as a main dish for a most delightful lunch. Have a salad with it and you have a meal fit for a king:

Cover the bottom of a baking dish with a tablespoon of melted butter, cover with a layer of boiled macaroni. Then a thick layer of fresh (or tinned) mushrooms cut into slices, then another layer of macaroni and mushroom, continue until the dish is full, making the last layer macaroni. Pour in 2 cups of milk (or if you can splurge that much, make it cream and milk). Cover and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour; then remove the cover and brown quickly. This is delicate, satisfying and delicious.

Spaghetti Italienne

Our macaroni is as good as anything the Italians produce, so why not match up to their favourite dish with equal honours? Here's the recipe:

¼ kilo best spaghetti, 2 litres boiling water, 2 tsps. salt, 1 tin of tomatoes or 1 tin tomato puree, diluted with 1 cup water, 2 cloves garlic, cut fine, 4 bay leaves, ¼ tsp. peppercorns, Salt to taste, ¼ cup olive oil, ¼ cup grated Parmesan (or other good yellow) cheese.

Of course you can use ordinary oil, and ground black pepper instead of peppercorns. Boil spaghetti in the water with 2 tsps. salt. Drain a can of tomatoes and set aside the pulp. You should have 1 cup of liquid. Place the liquid tomato in a saucepan, with garlic, bay leaves, pepper and oil. Cook until well seasoned, strain and pour over spaghetti. Heat thoroughly. Serve, sprinkled with grated cheese. Easy to make, wonderful to take.

Some Italian spaghettis are served with a sauce which has been made with ground meat, pimentos, hot peppers, a little sugar, and all the ingredients of the above recipe, but without the cheese (the Italians sprinkle it on when served at the table).

Chinese Noodles—Chow Mein

This recipe calls for certain unavailable ingredients such as water chestnuts and bamboo shoots. But still you can make Chow Mein in Israel which doesn't taste a bit "ersatz," and here's how I do it.

1 kilo best quality noodles, 1 cup kohlrabi, shredded, 1 cup celery stalks, cut, ½ kilo raw young chicken, ½ cup olive oil, 2 green onions, with tops, 1 egg beaten, 2 tbsps. soup seasoning, 2 tsps. salt, 1 cup soup stock or water, 2 tbsps. cornflour in 2 tsps. water.

Shred the kohlrabi on a thick grater. Cut celery stalks into one inch pieces, then slice lengthwise. Cut chicken into strips 1 or 2 inches long; fry egg in oiled pan, cut into 3-inch strips; cut onion into threads.

Sprinkle about 2 tbsps. of oil over the noodles, place on rack of steamer and let steam for 15 minutes, lifting carefully with fork to separate well. Spread on board, let cool, then fry until crisp and golden brown in deep hot oil. Drain well and place on hot platter. Heat frying pan, add salt, ¼ cup oil, then the chicken. Let fry gently without browning for 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add 1 tbsp. soup seasoning (instead of Chinese sauce). Cover, steam for 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add 1 tbsp. soup seasoning to soften cornstarch, mix with about half cup of soup stock or water. Pour over the vegetables. Mix well, add more water if necessary. Stir and cook for 2 minutes, spread over the hot fried noodles and decorate the top with onion strips and egg threads.

I know this is involved, but anyone who has eaten Chinese Chow Mein is quite willing to take a day off to prepare a dish as entrancing as this one.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

LOOK with dismay at the overflowing pile of correspondence and resolve that the day shall not pass without at least one letter being written. Having long given up claim to having any writing instruments of my own, I ask if any one can lend me something to write with. Head of the House who possesses a very fine, seldom used fountainpen, is very indignant at my request and says he never lends his pen as he might want to use it one day and then it would be spoiled. He says if I don't look after my own things then I mustn't complain when I don't have any.

•

DAUGHTER says she will lend me her pen but it leaks and as a matter of fact she was about to tell me that it has leaked all over the bed from where she is writing at present. Son says it's a pity that I didn't ask him yesterday, then he would have lent me his brio, but now he has taken it to pieces to clean it and though he put it back exactly the way it was before, it doesn't seem to write. No doubt a fault in the manufacture. He says virtuously that if he wasn't doing his homework he would give me his pencil (showing me a three centimetre tub) but I say it doesn't matter, I will use the typewriter.

•

BEFORE I can do so, however, I have to scrape off from the keys all the discs of sticky paper I put on in order to teach my daughter how to type without looking. This takes some time but I am lucky in finding at once a sheet of writing paper which is not covered with drawings, and so I can start. Almost immediately the telephone rings. The Head of the House says if anyone wants him he is not in, and hides behind the paper. The call turns out to be for my son from someone who wants to know if the Tenach is for tomorrow or next week. (Heaven forbid that they should do something before the last minute.) I turn the receiver over to my son who conducts a long conversation in code, shooting suspicious glances at me the while. When he rings off, he asks why daddy said he was out when he was in. Doesn't he know that it's wrong to tell lies? Daughter says yes when she tells a lie he says its very bad and they never say they are out when they are in and vice versa.

•

I DEAL rapidly with the old clothes man, a man selling manure and three separate collectors. After that, five little girls in quick succession who want to play with my daughter and take it as a personal insult when I won't let them in. Eventually then sit on the grass outside her window and shout loudly for several hours. Son now wants to know what came between Elijah and Elisha. I look in the Bible and tell him, but cannot resist the temptation to read further until I am confused by the royal succession and go back to the letter.

•

SON says he has finished his homework, can he have half a pound to go to the cinema. Daughter shouts that if he is going to the cinema then she is going, too, and she doesn't care if she gives spots to the whole of Nahariya. He always goes when she is ill and it's not fair. I tell her that she is very anti-social but anyway nobody is going because it is a horrible film and will give them nightmares. Son says it's not true. It's a lovely film, one boy in his class has seen it three times already. I decline to be influenced by these circumstances and he goes off in a huff. I go back to the letter.

•

DAUGHTER says will I please explain to her these American comics that she is trying to read. I look at them but am completely floored by such sentences as "Couldve rent a couple dutzen ge-stuffed yums? Answer chass or no" and "I tink mama iss liddle off in der coffing." I apologize for my lack of education. Head of the House says isn't tea ready yet? He has to go out and he can't find his grey socks.

•

I WISH I had a tape recorder.

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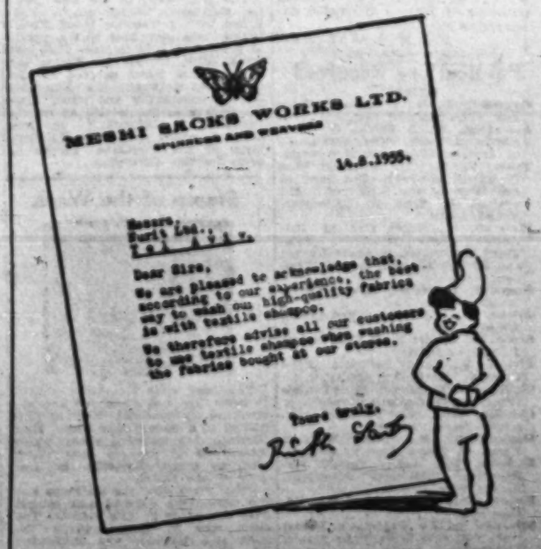
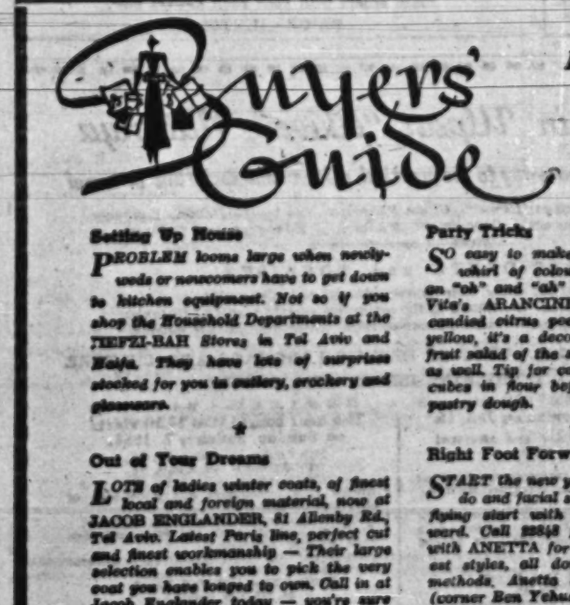
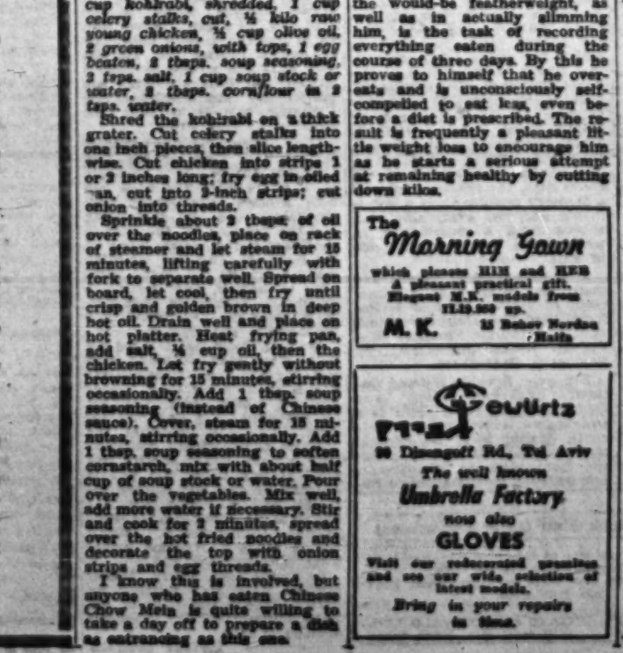






Mirror of a Continent

By PAULA ARNOLD

INSIDE AFRICA. By John Gunther. —Harpers, New York. 953 pp., $6.—

It is difficult adequately to review a book of almost a thousand pages, packed with facts, within the narrow space to which I am confined. Indeed, if "adequately" is taken as the operative word, it is impossible.

Mr. Gunther's latest volume in his "Inside" series is a stupendous achievement. Of course it is journalism—nothing else could be expected. Of course it uses the "once-over" technique of the reporter. Mr. Gunther is not a sociologist or an historian or a statesman. But he is a superreporter, an excellent observer, a wonderful interviewer. He is almost movingly willing and generally able to set aside his own person. He is diligent, painstaking and brave, and deserves admiration for his broad views, his almost complete lack of bias and his true liberalism.

It is almost inevitable, seeing that the book had to be brought out as swiftly as possible, and that parts of it were published in periodicals, that the editing was somewhat hurried, resulting in too many repetitions, and a good many lengthy platitudes, which careful editing could have thrown out; the book would only have gained by being shorter. Also a caviller might say that Mr. Gunther's style lacks poignancy and brilliance. But it is a lively, graphic, pleasant style, and even if you live with the book for quite a while, you never feel bored or critical.

Visit to 44 Countries

Mr. Gunther travelled forty-thousand miles across the huge continent with its 44 countries; he spoke at length with more than 1,500 persons; he read and digested the immense new literature — partly also the old — on his subject. His book is excellent as a reference volume, with a valuable table showing each country's salient points, with an exhaustive bibliography and an excellent index. That one man, even with the wonderful resources commanded by the famous journalist and his sponsors, could not write a report on such a complex subject and go deeply into the problems, is a matter of course. It would take a lifetime of exploring and study to do that. Within the limits set, "Inside Africa" is the best value for six dollars that I ever came across.

As an even remotely complete report is impossible, I take a few raisins at random. In Kenya, Mr. Gunther found the society of Nairobi in uproar over an "incredible" thing: the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, had taken a Jew into the tallowed precincts of a certain club where even high Government officials did not always penetrate. The story gains piquancy from the fact — not that Mr. Gunther says so — that in neighbouring Uganda Sir Andrew Cohen is Governor, an observing Jew, and in not so far Northern Rhodesia the future Governor of the Federation and at the moment the most powerful man there is Sir Roy Welensky, son of a Jewish immigrant.

Progress and Problems

Mr. Gunther is frankly appalled at the situation in South Africa, and joins most recent observers in expecting an explosion in the not distant future. Of all British territories he liked Uganda best, but he quotes an English official as saying with a wry smile: "If we were not so well off, we wouldn't be so model." The cotton industry has been nationalized, the coffee industry is on the point of being nationalized, and hundreds of cooperatives are working smoothly.

The Belgian Congo impressed him deeply, the policy of industrial equality and high living standards for Africans working very well. It was new to me that white Belgians have no civic rights in the Congo either, no more than the Africans. The chapters on French Africa are not enthusiastic, neither as regards the Mediterranean countries, nor Africa south of the Sahara, and those on the Portuguese colonies bring nothing new for him who has followed the recent investigations and polemics in English papers.

The visit to Dr. Albert Schweitzer, on the other hand, was extremely illuminating. Mr. Gunther thinks the world of him—as who does not — but he frankly tells of a very odd set-up in Lambarene, such as other visitors are apt to slur over.

I must conclude with the old saw: The whole review should consist of the words "Read it yourself."

An Outline Of Cooperation

HATNUAH HASHITUFIT BA'OLAM UVA-ARETZ. (The Cooperative Movement in the World and in Israel). By W. Preuss. — Am Oved. 280 pp.

Dr. W. Preuss, Chief Statistician of the Histadrut and Dean of the Economic Faculty at the Tel Aviv High School of Law and Economics, has just published in Hebrew a book outlining the development of the cooperative idea and its diverse branches. An enlarged summary of his lectures on the subject, this is a valuable contribution to Hebrew scientific literature.

The first part of the book deals with the foundations of the cooperative movement from ancient times up to its modern pattern. Special mention is made of the historic experiment of the Rochdale weavers (1844) who are commonly considered the pioneers of modern cooperation. The description of the Jewish cooperative movement in Israel is comprehensive and most instructive. No effort has been spared to explain the peculiar background of this organization and its dual roots: social as well as national needs. Its immense progress within the framework of our economic life is duly stressed, and the interconnection between cooperation, state, trade unions and socialism are carefully analysed and commented upon.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the different branches of cooperation: production and transport organizations, cooperative consumers stores, marketing and purchasing associations, credit, insurance, housing and contracting societies. Thus the reader becomes thoroughly acquainted with the task and structure of such important institutions as sales' organizations (Zorhaniot), citrus marketing units, Tnuva, Hamashbir, Haliva'a-ve-Hisachon, Shikun, Solel Boneh, etc.

A special chapter discusses the international bodies uniting cooperative associations throughout the world, as well as international publications and conventions. Of particular interest are the chapters on the experiments of the so-called "Utoplats" (Owen, Fourier, Cabet, and others), and an instructive description of the Soviet agricultural Kolkhoz and the Mexican "Egidos," an agrarian movement on cooperative lines.

An English translation of this book would no doubt be welcomed by non-Hebrew reading students of Israel's powerful cooperative organizations.

F.B. MORGENSTERN

Publications Received

HEBREW

Gumbrich, E. H., Korot HaOmanut. (The Story of Art). Am Oved.

Avi-Yonah, M. & Yeivin, S., Hakmonitot Artzeno. (The Antiquities of Israel). Hakibbutz Hameuchad.

Yadin, Y., Megillat Milhamot Bnei Or Bivnot Hoshech (The Scroll of the War of the Sons of Light against the Sons of Darkness). Mossad Bialik.

Weinryb, B., Hador Hasheni Ba'Aretz Vedarko Hamikroit (The Third Generation in Eretz Yisrael and its Professions). Aravot, London.

Fromkin, I., Ha'em (The Mother). Sinai.

Arieha, Y., Yehuda Hamaccabi. Amihai.

Street, J., Afudat Kitis (The Velvet Jacket). Amihai.

Livneh, E., Tzvei Bet'hisia (The Universe, Revived). Amihai.

Gherchia, L.A., Sipura Shel Yetoma (Story of an Orphan). Amihai.

Gherchia, L.A., Kan Yetomim (Orphans' Nest). Amihai.

Makushinsky, K., Mass' Bastman Kelev (A Dog's Story). Amihai.

Seidman, Y.A., (ed.) Talkut Ha-Rambam (Rambam Selection). Kiryat Sefer.

Mendel Kaves, Ba Mavarkim, Ed. Hatzofeh.

Selection of La Fontaine's Fables translated into Hebrew by Joseph Lichtenbaum. Gadish.

FOREIGN

F.B.I. Register of British Manufacturers 1955. Kelly's Directory Ltd., London.

Life and Letters

Encyclopaedias

The eighth volume of the great Hebrew Encyclopaedia, which has just appeared, partly fills the gap within the 10 first volumes, of which the sixth, entirely devoted to Eretz Yisrael, and the ninth are still outstanding. The new volume again contains articles on a great variety of subjects, including the Temple, Bavaria and Burma, Insurance, Arbitration, Biology, Ballistics, Hospitals, a 30-page article on philology, and biographies of Rialik, Beethoven, Byron and Bismarck.

An Encyclopaedia of Education is to be published jointly by the Ministry of Education and Mossad Bialik. It will consist of five volumes.

Tercentenary of British Jews

The first public event in a year-long celebration of the resettlement of Jews in Britain will be an exhibition of Jewish art and history, to be opened by Lord Samuel at the Victoria and Albert Museum on January 5. An important section will be devoted to Hebrew printing and Hebrew studies in England.

Dean Shulman

A special issue of Yale Law Report (Vol. 1, No.2) is devoted to the memory of Dean Harry Shulman, who died earlier this year in the prime of his life. After completion of his law studies, he served for some time as law clerk to Justice Brandeis, became Professor of Law at Yale University, and was elected Dean of the Law School in 1954.

The little pamphlet contains, among others, an outline of Shulman's career, and memorial addresses by Rabbi M. Schussheim and the Hon. Dean Acheson.

Rescue of Libraries

Good prospects exist for the transfer to Israel of some of the important libraries of European Jewish communities and individuals who perished during the Nazi holocaust, and which are now stored in Austria. This was reported by Dr. C. Wormann, Director of the Jewish National and University Library, who recently returned to Jerusalem from a visit to Europe, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Israel Librarians Association.

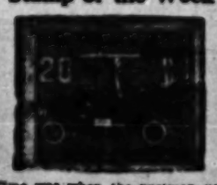
French Prize

This year's Prix Goncourt, one of the most coveted literary prizes of France, was awarded to Roger Ikor for his two novels "Le Grelin de Printemps" and "Les Eaux Melées" (Albin Michel, Paris), the hero of which is described by a reviewer as "a charming young man, by the name of Yankel Mykhanowitzky, a Russian Jew, emigrant from Tsarist Russia, who tries to talk French correctly and to forget Yiddish." The novels tell of his life and experiences which include two wars and the yellow star.

New Quarterly

The first issue of the new Jewish quarterly "Midstream," published by the Theodor Herzl Foundation, was presented to the public at a meeting held in New York last week. Prof. Horace M. Kallen led a discussion which centred on the differences between the American Jewish community and other Jewish centres in the world. An article "America is Different," by Ben Halpern, which appears in the first issue of the magazine, served as basis for the discussion.

Stamp of the Week



Time was when the postman used to cover the longest of his rougher stretches on horseback. Then he graduated to a bone-shaker coach. East Germany has issued a stamp which shows one of the old cabs which used to speed deliveries in that part of the world.

Fifty years ago, the mailbags and the passengers bumped and jolted over the roads in this vehicle. The seats rose in tiers towards the back and the roof was suspended by slim poles like the entrance to a fortune teller's tent at a garden party.

The coach stamp is perforated 14 and costs 7d. in London. — J.J.A.

YVETTE SECZUFAK — THOMAS: LA BONNE AVENTURE
A new acquisition of the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem.

SAFAD VIEWS

SAFAD — AN ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS. By Moshe Raviv. — Ayanot, Tel Aviv.

Here the camera's eye has succeeded in catching the mystic city's "second soul" in glimpses of mysterious and romantic corners and equally mysterious and romantic personalities, like Reb Haim Herab Toyster on the steps of the ancient alley near the synagogue of the Ari, with the hills of Meron in the background, the worshipper on his way to the Friday evening service, and schoolchildren in traditional garb. Ancient monuments blend with spring and winter landscapes, and an occasional whiff of the new life that has come to Safad.

An artistic work of permanent value for every Jewish home. Y. ASHNI

LONDON LETTER By OLIVIA MANNING

THE GLORY OF SPIRIT

THE Italian dramatist, Ugo Betti, whose plays are being translated one after another by the English poet, Henry Reed, is having great success with London audiences. The first to make its impact, 'The Burnt Flowerbed,' was the best. At the moment there are two running — 'Summertime,' a light comedy of young love, and a more impressive political tragedy, 'The Queen and the Rebels,' which is at the beautiful Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

'The Queen and the Rebels' is full of Betti's characteristic philosophical diversions and inversions. The action takes place at a frontier post in a country taken over by revolutionary force. After the slaying of the royalist government, it was believed that the queen had escaped the general holocaust. She has been 'on the run' for several years, living disguised as a peasant woman in constant fear of discovery.

Who is the Queen?

A busload of people, hoping to cross the frontier, is stopped at the frontier post and forced to spend the night there. The authorities believe that the queen was on the bus. Among the passengers are Argia, a handsome prostitute, and a peasant woman of so poor and down-trodden an air no one notices her. Argia is suspect. However, it is the peasant woman, broken in spirit, terrified of torture, who is the queen. The prostitute, in return for a ring, assists the woman to escape, then discovers that she herself is believed to be the queen. There is no one to vouch for her.

The peasant woman is captured and brought back, but, having taken poison, dies before she can be of assistance to Argia, who is now alone. She faces death with spirit and pride, buoyed up by the faith of an old porter who sees the queen as the spirit of nobility. She has to live up to his belief. A prostitute who has known nothing in her life but indignity and hardship, she walks to her death magnificently. Who, then, is the queen?

The play shows us the full glory of the human spirit. Its fault is over-argument that goes on too long. The part of Argia is played by Irene Worth with all the force and physical impressiveness that it demands.

One of the best of present-day Indian novelists, R.K. Narayan, seems afraid of no theme, however curious to the Western mind. His earlier novels 'The Bachelor of Arts' and 'The English Teacher' were peculiarly 'right' for the European reader, but his later ones, 'Mr. Sampath' and 'The Financial Expert' probably meant more to those acquainted with Indian small time life.

The Spell of Gandhi

In his new book, 'Waiting for the Mahatma,' Mr. Narayan is still dealing with Malgudi, of which a sketch map is thoughtfully provided. He gives us the story of Sriram, a rather spoilt and backward young man whose parents are dead and who has been brought up by his grandmother. Sriram seems to have no purpose in life and is, indeed, rather a fool, until he falls in love with a girl who is one of Gandhi's personal attendants. At once he gives himself up to the Mahatma's cause with all the fervour he can command.

The first part of the book, written with this author's usual economy and charm, is particularly well done, but as Sriram sets out to spread the Mahatma's cause, the book becomes diffuse and tedious. Both of the lovers end in gaol, but after some years are reunited just before Gandhi is assassinated. The book as a whole is disappointing, and one would wish that Narayan could return to the smaller but more sharply pictured world of teachers and students.

Examples Of Bookmaking

GAN HAYAMHUR. (La Peau de Chagrin). By Honore de Balzac. Translated by Menashe Levin. — Am Oved, 307 pp.

SHALOM LAKH, ATZVUT. (Bonjour Tristesse). By Francoise Sagan. Translated by Alisa Shani.—Karni. 147 pp.

MARY ANN. By Daphne du Maurier. Translated by Rina Lotan. — Amher. 401 pp.

Three translations; three worlds; three examples of Hebrew bookmaking.

Menashe Levin is turning out very good Hebrew versions of Balzac at regular intervals for Am Oved, and *La Peau de Chagrin* is as good as last year's *Eugenie Grandet*. We only wonder what happened to the picture of the serpent, quoted from *Tristram Shandy*, which Balzac used as epigraph. It would also be advisable to insert at the end of each volume, as is customary in most French editions, a list of the characters appearing in it with cross references to the other parts of *La Comédie Humaine*.

This is also a very handsome piece of bookmaking: good paper, well printed, nicely bound and with an attractive period-style jacket. This publisher apparently pays consistent attention to the aesthetic side of book production and deserves praise for it. We hope that Mr. Levin will next turn his attention to *La Cousine Bette*.

Bonjour Tristesse has had less luck in translation; of its classic 18th century sparkle and simplicity of style only the simplicity is left. We found words omitted in a few places we checked, and surely it is unnecessary for the translator to interpolate the fact that the Champs Elysées is the main and grandest street of Paris.

This tale of a classic adolescent triangle — daughter, father and prospective stepmother — is well worth reading. The author, whose real name is Françoise Quoirez, took her nom de plume from Proust's Princesse de Bagan, which probably hints at her literary aspirations. The print and paper are serviceable, but the binding is ugly: the thick boards overlap the narrow spine and make the book almost as thick as the Balzac, which has twice its number of pages.

Daphne Du Maurier's *Mary Ann* is a fictionalized account of the adventures and mishaps of a distant Regency ancestress of the author. A commercial enterprise, bound and jacketed in the worst of taste. L. STRETHER

Readers' Letters

APOLOGY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Both by his letter in the December 16 issue of your paper and in a cable to me personally, H. Benyamin has corrected a statement I attributed to him in my book, "Who Knows Better Must Say So!"

I regret, deeply and sincerely, that however correctly I reported Benyamin's basis thought I used language which he apparently did not use. I am not conscious of how the error was made unless, somehow, it could have resulted in the course of translating from one language to another.

I wish now to make it clear — publicly — that I am completely prepared to accept Benyamin's account; that he did not say there could be no peace while Ben-Gurion is "alive"; but he expressed his belief in Ben-Gurion's culpability by saying there could be no peace while the present Prime Minister is "the decisive man in Israel."

I beg to point out that while certain implications of the two statements are widely different, the substance of Benyamin's observation, made in the context of our discussion of responsibility for peace, was not distorted by my unwitting error.

Yours, etc.,
ELMER BERGER
The American Council for Judaism.
New York, December 22.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

A Jewish girl hiding in a palace somewhere in Central Europe without knowing that the Second World War is over suddenly meets two Israel Jews and an interested exchange takes place. That is the theme of a dramatic episode by Leah Goldberg in Bnolat HaArmon (Lady of the Manor; Sifriyat Poalim, IL2.300). The year is 1947 and the time of action between 9 p.m. and 12 midnight.

Three schoolboys, two of whom protected the third against the class bullies, become welded into a "Triple Alliance" and go out to do the country on foot during the summer vacation. They take along a dog found in the gutter, and hitch-hike from one end of the country to the other, acquainting themselves with its beautiful landscape and going through a host of adventures. That is the sum of Cornell Makushinsky's tale Masaa b'Shnaim Kelev (Trip in the Dog Days, from the Polish by D. Elifeiet; Amihai, IL2.750).

The generally accepted picture of a Jewish townlet, especially as visualized by readers who know it only at second hand, as one of stagnation, lassitude and weakness, is shattered by Zalman Schneour who has adapted his Pandre Haggibor (Pandre the Hero, Yavneh, IL2) for the stage, now being performed by Habimah under the capable direction of Shimon Finkel.

A second volume in the Magnes Press Hebrew University series of monographs on great Hebrew writers is Ahad Ha'am (The Man, His Activity and His Doctrine, IL4.500) from the joint pen of Aryeh (Sir Leon) Simon and Yosef H. Heller. The first in the series was on Shaul Tchernikhovsky, by Josef Klausner.

Tsilim M'nagrim (Sounds Tell, Yavneh, IL7.500) is a book by Moshe Gorali who leads his reader into music land by way of seven gates; it deals with values, history, form, instruments and composers.

The background of Afudat K'tifa (The Velvet Vest, from the English by Moshe Harpaz; Amihai, IL4) is Spain at the end of the 15th century, the year America was discovered, and the Inquisition period. James Street in this story brings the period to life for the reader.

Still another work by that outstanding Russian authority on education, A.S. Makarenko, is Sefer Lahorim (Book for Parents; Sifriyat Poalim, IL4.600) in which the author examines the main trends in education within the family group.

There has been a spate of anthologies of late. This time it is Yehuda Hannecabi (Amihai, IL.1.250) a recapitulation of his life and times as reflected in history and literature. The compiler, who also wrote an introduction, is Yosef Arikha.

Who has not heard how the stork "fixed" the fox after the latter had invited him to a meal prepared on a platter? That is but one of the famous fables by La Fontaine, a selection of which has been rendered into Hebrew by Josef Lichtenbaum (Gadish, IL2.250).

Poems copied from letters and manuscripts, and notes provided by the compiler Atias who also wrote a comprehensive introduction make up Romancero Sefardi (Spanish Romances and Folk Songs, Kiryat Sefer, IL6-), a collection of great importance. The first creations of Uri Bernstein make up Aviv vShvo (Spring and Its Meaning. Adi, IL1.200), poems on the struggle for happiness in a cruel materialistic world.

Parashat Toulaev (L'Affaire Toulaev, from the French by H. Abrabaya and N. Rabban, Am Oved, IL6.500) is the best of Victor Serge's works, a novel in which the action takes place in the Soviet Union during the liquidation of the Communist opposition, as viewed by an inside witness. Via Mais (Hebrew by Hayim Tarsi, Tevel, IL5.900) is a gripping novel by John Canitel, the Swiss writer, sketched against the background of the Swiss Alps, the relations between a farmer's daughter and a nobleman's son, and everything that ensues from a combination in which "love covers a multitude of sins."

A work topical in nature and instructive from a professional point of view is Hamoshek Hakaspi Shel Harashuyot Hamekomiot (Local Authority Finances, Municipal Books, Jerusalem) by Shalom S. Rutinberg.

Benjamin Spock's Haligul Batinok uvaYeled (Baby and Child Care, Lapid, IL4.200) is a well-known serious work for parents, dealing with the physical and psychological care of children from birth to adolescence, and relieved by the author's humane feeling and sparkling humour. It has for many years been a conspicuous best seller in America. M.H.

. . . and Foreign

Long, long ago, when I was a bright-eyed schoolboy, I was given Herman Melville's Moby Dick to read as an adventure story, and found it infernally dull. Since then it has been rediscovered by the intelligentsia: it is no ordinary sea-story, but a book pregnant with symbolism, mood, subtlety and all the latest virtues. A signet edition is available at 650 pr. The sea is again the antagonist in James Gould Cozzens' S.S. San Pedro (Berkley, 325 pr.), which claims, incorrectly, to be reminiscent of Conrad. This little epic is so little that it seems truncated: what was wrong with the ship, why it went down, why the captain was so inefficient and what the first officer was doing, who was the obscure gentleman without hair, who were drowned and who were saved — all these relevant questions remain unanswered.

Conrad's Heart of Darkness, Galsworthy's The Apple Tree, Sherwood Anderson's I'm a Fool, and several other excellent stories are available in a Modern Library Paperback edition of Great Modern Short Stories (IL1.250). Strongly recommended. A less satisfactory anthology is Avon's Stories for Tonight (325 pr.). The stories by Aldous Huxley and Evelyn Waugh are particularly bad selections; the Faulkner tale is perhaps the sweetest he ever wrote.

Mare Brandel's psychological thriller The Time of the Fire (Bantam, 425 pr.) is a first-rate work of its kind. The book has both subtlety and power. The characters are all interesting and the burning by the mob is shocking and effective. Some of the incidents, although essential, are discordant: the young girl's offer of herself, and the man's impotence, both seem unrealistic. So does the final death. But the book is recommended.

A young Scout has warned me that MacKinlay Kantor's God and My Country (Bantam, 225 pr.) is even better than "Goodbye, Mr. Chips" and must not be subjected to a sneering review. The book describes the life and achievements of Scoutmaster Lem. Bruce Jacobs' Korea's Heroes (Lion, 225 pr.) is a reminder that the Korean incident was a major war for hundreds of thousands of Americans. Unfortunately, Jacobs' record lends to become somewhat repetitive and dull.

A number of Perry Mason thrillers have been reissued by Pocket Books. The Case of the Lame Canary (325 pr.) is recommended to fans.

PHILIP GILLON

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LIFE IN THERESIENSTADT

THERESIENSTADT 1941-1945. Das Antlitz einer Zwangsgemeinschaft. Geschichte, Soziologie, Psychologie. By H.G. Adler. — Mohr, Tuebingen. 773 pp.

This is the most detailed and best documented case story to date of any particular phase of Nazi policy towards the Jews. It is not typical, because Theresienstadt was not an extermination camp but gradually became a German show place for credulous foreign visitors, the "ideal ghetto" with an opera, kindergartens, restaurants, football fields, and what not. Even so, only 23,000 survived of the 155,000 who had lived in this ghetto or passed through it.

In the first section, the history of the camp is surveyed from its establishment in November, 1941, up to the end of the war and liberation. The other sections give a close-up of what life was like in those years, a minute description of the internal organization of the ghetto, including an enormous amount of statistics and documentation. Of great interest is the analysis of relations between the heterogeneous groups of German, Austrian, Czech, Yiddish, Viennese and Hebrew.

By W. E. LAQUEUR

Czech, Dutch, Scandinavian Jews, etc., the tension between them, and the struggle for power in the ghetto.

The changes in the S.S. leadership, the contest between a "moderate" and a "radical" group were reflected by the changes in the leadership in the ghetto. The most courageous "Judenaeltaeste" was (according to Adler) Jacob Edelstein, an engineer from Vienna, who belonged to Poale Zion. He perished in Auschwitz in 1944. He was followed by Dr. Paul Eppstein, a weakling, of whom the author is severely critical. The last "leader of the ghetto" and the only one to survive was Rabbi Dr. B. Murmelstein from Vienna: "intelligent, cynical, icy cold, indifferent towards the Jews of Theresienstadt, a man who accurately carried out the orders of the S.S."

German Jews had been told that this was a spa; there was something grotesque about the scenes upon their arrival. Some asked for four-roomed flats with the balcony to the south. The leadership of the ghetto called for the embellishment of streets and places, and in their appeal on the occasion of the second anniversary of T. (November, 1943) they speak about "building anew" a Jewish community, "reconstruction," "shaping a new life," and so on — after 50,000 men, women and children had already been deported. But the capacity of most for self-delusion in extreme conditions was apparently without limit. Two or three inmates of the ghetto had received letters from people who had escaped from Birkenau (Auschwitz) in the summer of 1943. Dr. Leo Baeck, Chief Rabbi of Berlin, was informed of the mass murders by a non-Jewish friend who came to T. to see him and swore him to secrecy. Dr. Baeck decided not to repeat what he knew to others because he was convinced that it would not have helped anybody. Whether this was the correct decision is a matter of serious doubt in retrospect. But it is undoubtedly true that the vast majority would not have believed in the existence of gas chambers for the simple reason that they did not want to believe.

Plan of Revolt

There was one project for armed insurrection in March, 1944, which failed when the leader, a former member of Prague Maccabi, committed suicide on the eve of the revolt. The majority of the inhabitants of the ghetto were elderly people, which was probably the source of the most disconcerting fact of all, that there was no resistance movement. However, whoever thinks himself entitled to blame Jewish representatives for not having done enough in this respect in Nazi-occupied Europe should read this book, which describes, as no other study has done so far, what life was like in a ghetto.

The book contains a glossary of about 650 words—the "Ghettosprache" — a mixture of bureaucratic German, Nazi German, Czech, Yiddish, Viennese and Hebrew.

Good Value In Paperbacks

The mass of rubbish produced over the years in pocket-size books should not blind us to the fact that the first "Penguin" heralded a major revolution in the history of printed books and their distribution and, at the same time, in the history of reading habits.

Recent lists of new reprints show a welcome tendency to include not only serious works of fiction, such as Michener's "The Fires of Spring", Warren's "All the King's Men" (both Bantam), or Thomas Mann's "Death in Venice" (Penguin), but also outstanding works of general knowledge at comparatively low cost.

Among new Penguin Books, Nye-Morpurgo's "History of the U.S.A." (2 vols., 2/6 each), and Huizinga's famous "The Waning of the Middle Ages" (3/6) deserve special mention. A new series, "Harvest Books" (produced by Harcourt, Brace and Co., N.Y.), is distinguished by very clear print on good paper and a discriminating selection of titles. It needs some courage to reprint in a popular edition such heavy fare as Karl Mannheim's "Ideology and Utopia," but Tawney's classic, "The Acquisitive Society," is a most welcome gift to students of Socialism, and in Katherine Anne Porter's "The Old Order" are assembled six of her best stories of a vanished way of life in the Southern States.

"Hatred, Ridicule or Contempt" (Pan Books, 2/-) is an account of proceedings in modern libel cases, some of which have made legal history. The collection includes summaries of such causes célebres as Churchill v. Lord Alfred Douglas, Prince Youssoupoff v. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (about the murder of Rasputin), Horatio Bottomley v. Woolworth, and Harold Laski v. Newark Advertiser (with an unnecessary reference to Laski's origin as "a Polish Jew"). All the summaries are extremely well-written and sometimes quite amusing. They will interest lawyers as well as all those whose mind is troubled over the Kastner controversy. E.M.

SWEDISH CENTRE FOR SCIENTISTS

The Swedish industrialist, Axel Wenner-Gren, has given Sn. Kronor (£1m.) to establish a centre in Stockholm for visiting scientists. An 18-storey house to accommodate about 100 researchers is to be built close to the "Science City" in Stockholm. Besides living quarters for scientists and their families, it will contain libraries, conference and lecture rooms, a restaurant and offices.

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TOTALITARIAN DEMOCRACY

RESHITA SHEL HADEMOKRATIA HATOTALITARIT (The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy). By Jacob L. Talmon.—Weir. 417 pp.

Dr. Talmon's book was reviewed here three years ago when it first appeared in English, but it is so important that it merits an additional notice now that we have it in Hebrew. It has had a history of its own since publication and has aroused the greatest interest even in circles far removed from the academic sphere, which is indicative of the power and originality with which it treats its subject. One can only express astonishment that its appearance in the author's own language and country has been so long delayed.

Dr. Talmon's thesis is well known by now. He distinguishes between liberal empirical democracy and the totalitarian messianic kind. He contends that what he calls totalitarian democracy — which is based upon the assumption of a sole and exclusive truth in politics, postulates a preordained, harmonious and perfect scheme of things to which men are irresistibly driven, and at which they are bound to arrive" — is not an East European product, but rather has its roots in the same French Revolution which also produced the continental brand of liberal democracy. He traces the origins of this idea, proves his case convincingly, and in the process illuminates and clarifies the issues involved in the great ideological debate of our times.

One can only hope that Dr. Talmon's book will be studied here with all the close attention it deserves, since these issues are not always discussed as clearly and fruitfully as they might be. Meanwhile, we await impatiently the two further volumes of this work, which will bring the subject from Babeuf, where this book ends, to our own days. H.C.B.

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David Ben-Gurion

Hebrew Edition

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31 PER HECHALUTZ HAIFA

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Partly cloudy with intermittent showers.
OUTLOOK: Similar.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	82	5	3	0
Tiberias	70	10	18	18
Haifa Port	68	11	16	15
Natanya	66	11	16	15
Tel Aviv Kirya	67	9	18	16
Tel Aviv Port	65	11	18	17
Lydda Airport	63	9	18	16
Jerusalem	57	7	13	11
Beersheba	61	6	23	21
Eilat	80	10	30	30

A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

VISAS FOR Israelis visiting Iceland and for Icelanders visiting Israel will no longer be chargeable, effective February 1, according to a mutual agreement signed yesterday in Jerusalem.

* * *

WHILE PUSHING a porter's cart on Petah Tikva Road corner Rehov Hanegev in Tel Aviv at 3.30 yesterday morning, David Dashia, 62, of the Abu Kebir ma'abara, was severely injured when struck by a hit-and-run driver. Any person who saw the accident or was there at the time is requested to contact the nearest police station.

* * *

SUPERPHOSPHATE PRODUCTION for 1955 reached the 100,000 ton mark at the Fertilisers and Chemicals plant in Haifa, the firm announced yesterday. It is the plant's highest annual output of fertilisers so far. When superphosphate production was first started in 1952, the annual output was 25,000 tons.

* * *

THE S.S. ISRAEL is due in Haifa from the U.S. this morning with 37 immigrants and 201 tourists and returning residents.

1,071 IMMIGRANTS, most of them from North Africa, are due in Haifa in the s.s. Jerusalem on Sunday.

* * *

FIVE AMBULANCES and 16 jeeps, assembled in Israel, were exported to Yugoslavia in the s.s. Nahshon from Haifa yesterday.

* * *

SIXTY BOYS, aged 11 to 16 took part in the first round of the Haifa Youth Chess Championship, organised by the Municipality, at the Arlosoroff Municipal Youth Club in Haifa last night. The next round will be played on Tuesday.

CREAMER LEAVING FALK PROJECT

Dr. Daniel Creamer has completed his term as Director of the Falk Project for Economic Research in Israel and is returning to the U.S. in a few days. Dr. Creamer, with Prof. Simon Kuznets, set up the project two years ago on behalf of the Falk Foundation of the U.S.

Mr. Harold Lubell will act as Director until Dr. Dan Patenkin, Professor of Economics at the Hebrew University, returns from Baltimore in September.

Dr. and Mrs. Creamer yesterday gave a reception at the Touring Club, Talbieh, to bid farewell to their many Jerusalem friends.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV AND SOUTH: Frozen meat: 500 gms. for invalids, Hot Gimel 24. Eggs: 2, coupon 63, temp. Y. Filled chocolate: 1 package for Aleph, Bet and Gimel cards, no coupon, temp. 14. Margarine: 500 gms., coupon 123, temp. 4. Imported butter: 250 gms., coupon 11, temp. 5. Tea: 50 gms. for Dalet and Heh cards and 100 gms. for Gimel cards, coupon 32, temp. 15.

President Greets Christian Leaders

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Fourteen Christian religious leaders in Israel gathered at Beit Hanassi yesterday to receive President Ben-Zvi's best wishes and greetings of the season. Standing in a semi-circle, some wearing lounge suits and others black robes and the traditional headgear of their denominations, they heard the President say in Hebrew:

It is with great pleasure that I extend my greetings to you, representatives of the various Christian Churches and communities, and through you to all the Christian citizens of Israel, and to the pilgrims of all denominations visiting Israel at the moment. May the spirit of friendship and brotherhood reign among the various communities of Israel and grow even stronger in the coming year.

The President concluded his remarks with a quotation from Psalm 122:6-9.

Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee.

Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces.

For my brethren and companions' sake, I will now say, Peace be within thee.

Because of the house of the Lord our God I will seek thy good.

'Happy New Year'

The President then said, "A Happy New Year to you all."

The message was translated into English and French by Dr. M. Simon, Chief of Protocol.

Each cleric was then introduced to the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi by Dr. S. Colbi, Director of the Department for Christian Communities in the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

The Church dignitaries present were:

H.E. Monsignor George Hakim, Greek Catholic Archbishop of Haifa and Galilee; His Grace Archbishop Isidoros, Greek Orthodox Metropolitan of Nazareth; Monsignor Antonio Vergani, Representative in Israel of the Latin Patriarch; the Reverends Joachim at Anthouni, Coptic Convent, Afami Jaffa; Abba Gabre Mariem, Ethiopian Convent of Debre Gennet, Jerusalem; Girgis Yacoub Khoury, Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem; Pimen Khmielevski, head of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission, Jerusalem; Canon H.R.A. Jones, head of the Anglican Church, Jerusalem; W. Gardiner Scott, St. Andrew's Church, Jerusalem; Robert Lindsey, Baptist Organisation, Jerusalem; William L. Hull, Jerusalem; Marne Solheim, Haifa; R. Farah, Haifa, and P. Monsignor Abdoul Ahad Hakim, Superior of the Maronite Convent, Jaffa.

Among the Israel notables present were the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Olshan; the Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. Moshe Shapiro; Justice Goitein; Mayor Gershon Agron and the President of the Hebrew University, Prof. B. Mazar.

Medicines, shown in foreground, were handed over this week for the Arab patients of the Scotch Presbyterian Hospital in Nazareth by the inter-faith World Parliament of Religions, Inc., delegation. Dr. Bathgate, head of the hospital (centre), shakes hand of Rev. Evans, head of the delegation. Dr. Shalom Shakin (second from right) prepared the medicine.

Photo by Jonas

Clergymen Should Try to Bring Peace to Holy Land, Says Cleric

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Religion should take the lead in bringing peace to the Holy Land, for religious leaders can often do things that political leaders cannot do. This is the basis on which an independent, inter-faith group called World Parliament of Religions, Inc., has set out actively to try to establish peace between Israel and the Arab States.

The Chairman of its Board, the Rev. Dr. Richard E. Evans, of the Presbyterian Labour Temple, of New York, together with four others, have just completed a five-day visit to Israel. Before leaving Dr. Evans told *The Jerusalem Post* that a small conference of Christians, Jews and Moslems was held on Wednesday night at the King David Hotel to establish a chapter of his organisation here. The group will meet next month in the "free atmosphere" of Tangiers to prepare for a world conference of religious leaders which is to be called to discuss the situation in the Holy Land.

The group brought with them medicines for the treatment of Arab patients at the Scotch Presbyterian Hospital in Nazareth. The medicines were given to the hospital earlier this week by Dr. Shalom Shakin, of the staff of Unity Hospital, New York, the Jewish member of the delegation.

They met Bahai leaders in Haifa who told the visitors that the Bahais felt more religious freedom in Israel than at any other period in their history in this land, and this contrasted markedly with conditions in other countries.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Wednesday received a delegation of the World Parliament of Religions, Inc. It was headed by Rev. Evans and included Dr. Shakin, Miss Sarah E. Dickson, Mrs. Lawrence P. Naylor and Rev. G. Spencer. The guests were presented by Mr. Ya'acov Herzog, Director of the U.S. Division of the Foreign Ministry.

POLICEMEN HONOURED

Certificates of Commendation were awarded yesterday in Beersheba to four policemen who, some months ago, risked their lives to rush to a first aid station several persons wounded by infiltrator fire.

The certificates, accompanied by monetary awards, were presented by Mr. Levi Avrahami, Jerusalem District Superintendent of Police, in the name of Mr. Y. Sahar, Inspector-General.

BIALIK INSTITUTE MARKS BIRTHDAY

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In the presence of President Ben-Zvi and a galaxy of celebrities in the world of Hebrew letters and learning, Mr. Beri Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, opened a convention held yesterday in the Keren Hayesod hall, Jerusalem, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Mosad Bialik.

"Book and Sword," the President said, referring to a Talmudic legend, were symbolic of Israel's position at the present time. It should never be forgotten, he said, that spiritual and moral armament were no less important than guns and tanks, especially in view of the great and vital task of forging different tribes into a united nation.

The activities of the Institute were outlined by Mr. M. Gordon, its director, who could point to some 350 publications in practically all fields of literature and scholarship.

Many of the leading poets, writers and scholars present took part in a discussion of the Institute's work in the past and its future programme. The discussion lasted until the evening hours and was of a remarkably high standard.

During the midday interval, the participants, who were joined by the Mayor, Mr. Gershon Agron, were entertained to lunch at the Touring Club.

Rosa Lichtenstein, Veteran Actress, Dies

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The death took place in the Municipal (Hadassah) Hospital here today of Rosa Lichtenstein, one of the founders of the Chamber Theatre and a well-known actress in pre-Hitler Germany. She was 68.

She came to this country nearly 25 years ago with the first of the large German immigration, and within a short time had mastered the Hebrew language to such an extent that she became a firm favourite of the *Yishuv*, playing comedy and dramatic roles with the now-defunct Matatel company.

Rosa Lichtenstein appeared in 25 plays with the Chamber Theatre since its foundation, "Pygmalion" and "The Miser" among the more recent.

The funeral *cortege* will leave from the new Chamber Theatre for the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery at 10 a.m. tomorrow after the body has lain in state at the theatre for an hour.

Tonight's performance of "The Italian Straw Hat" in the Mograbi Theatre was cancelled. *(Ittim.)*

S.B. FELDMAN, 77

The death took place in Jerusalem yesterday of Simha Bunim Feldman, at the age of 77.

He was a member of the Zionist Congress Court of Honour and for many years a member of the Mizrahi executive. He was also one of the founders of the newspaper "Hazofe."

The funeral will take place this morning at 11 o'clock.

Approval Refused To Haulage Fee Rise

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministry of Transport will not agree to any increase in haulage rates until the question is discussed by the Economic Ministerial Committee, it was learned yesterday from the Ministry.

The trucking companies have been demanding, and announcing, the increase in rates for several weeks, as they claim that the present rates do not enable them to maintain their amortization funds.

It is understood that the companies' maintenance costs will be studied before the Ministry of Transport agrees to any rise.

In announcing a 20 per cent increase in haulage rates, a spokesman of the "Shelav" co-operative said on Wednesday that the rise did not require Government approval.

The "HAGESHER" Artists Group, Tel Aviv, wishes to inform visitors and friends that the authorities have asked it to discontinue performances as held formerly. Only "closed" performances will be permitted in the future. Interested persons are kindly asked to register as members of the "Association" at: Schlesinger and Springer, 9 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin; Muenchhausen, 48 Ben Yehuda Rd.; Neustadt Library, 17 Rehov Gordon, Tel Aviv. *(Adct.)*

Guilty Importers To Lose Licences

Import licences will be withheld from any importer who had been convicted of misusing such licences in the past. Instructions to this effect have been issued by Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, the Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

The licence may be kept back from any importers ever suspected of violating its conditions.

Mr. Eshkol's directive on this matter will be sufficient authorisation for any government department or office to refuse to issue an import licence.

MERCHANT GETS JAIL FOR SMUGGLING

HAIFA, Thursday. — A Ramat Gan merchant, Shmuel Kaplan, was today sent to prison for six months and fined IL3,000 for making false declarations on forms and helping smuggle a number of crates of cloth into the country. The Relieving District Court President, Dr. Shalom Kassan, was on the Bench.

Judge Kassan ordered the fine to be paid by tomorrow, failing which Kaplan will have to serve an additional three months in prison.

Visiting Justice Explains Apartheid

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Justice Joseph Herbstein, of the South African Supreme Court, said here today that justice in South Africa was administered to Whites and non-Whites with equal severity and according to the States' Law. He was speaking at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club at the Z.O.A. House.

Legislation such as *apartheid* had only one aim, to preserve White control in the area, Justice Herbstein said. It aimed at creating conditions which would enable both parts of the population to continue their parallel development.

SYRIAN SURPRISED TO RECEIVE STALIN PRIZE

Mohammed el Asmar, the Syrian Sheikh who became the first Arab to receive the Stalin Peace Prize, said in Damascus yesterday that the award came as a complete surprise to him, the Arab News Agency reported.

The Sheikh said that he had toured the Soviet Union several times, and, although not a Communist, had expressed his opinion that the Soviets were not aggressive and were against war. The Sheikh is known for his part in the Syrian revolt of 1925 against the French, and commanded the Syrian volunteers who took part in the 1929 and 1936 anti-Jewish disturbances in Palestine.

SHAFAR, TEL AVIV COMPTROLLER, DIES

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The death took place here today of Raphael Shafar, the Municipal Comptroller. He was 63.

A native of Poland, Shafar was appointed to head the Municipalities Division of the Ministry of Interior in 1948. Later, he joined the office of the State Comptroller and was appointed Comptroller of the Municipality a year ago.

He leaves a wife, a son and a daughter. The funeral *cortege* will leave the Municipal (Hadassah) Hospital at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

LOCUSTS SETTLE NEAR TIBERIAS

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — Large swarms of locusts settled today in the fields and roads between the Russian Garden, north of here, and the town and between Gesher and Ashdot Ya'acov settlements. On instructions from the Plant Protection Department, police marked the locust areas in preparation for the extermination campaign tomorrow.

It is believed that part or all of the locusts have already been sprayed in the Beisan Valley, from where they are believed to have come and they are not expected to do much harm.

Workers' Position Said Improved

Figures published by the Central Bureau of Statistics show that the standard of living of workers improved between October, 1953, and November, 1954, according to an analysis made by the Finance Ministry. The Cost-of-Living Index rose by 10 per cent to 222 points during this period. However, monthly wages increased by 24 per cent, or from IL317 to IL393. This left workers with a net increase of roughly 14 per cent.

Finance Ministry sources say this proves that despite the freeze in basic pay, real wages and salaries did increase in the past few years. These sources insist that any demand for wage increases, even those of Mr. A. Becker, M.K., director of the Trades Union Department of the Histadrut, will increase inflationary pressure.

Ministry officials also state that although the income tax on wages and salaries was reduced, total revenue increased by 250 per cent from the 1953-54 fiscal year to the 1954-55 fiscal year.

ISRAEL, HOLLAND SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

A 35.5m. trade agreement between Holland and Israel, that was initialled in June, was signed yesterday in Jerusalem, it was officially announced. Under the pact, Israel will export citrus and citrus by-products, textiles, metal products and other industrial commodities.

Israel will import agricultural produce, fish and other foodstuffs, chemicals, metals, certain machinery and other industrial items.

Arms Fund Cash Jumps by IL1.5m.

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The purpose of the Arms for Defence Fund is not only to equip the Army; it will also provide necessary military supplies to the border settlements which will be the first to face the enemy in the event of an invasion, Abi-Mishne Nehemia Brosh, the Army spokesman, told a meeting of volunteer laymen of the campaign in the Municipal Council Chamber here today.

Mr. Sa'adia Shoshani, a Deputy Mayor, said that the local Defence Fund Committee would continue its work until the end of February. Investigations were being conducted to determine whether all those who could support the Fund had done so, he said.

In the course of the past week, deposits in the Defence Fund account at the Bank of Israel jumped by more than IL1,500,000 — from slightly less than IL2m. on Sunday, to IL3,600,000 by the close of business on Wednesday.

The reason for the sudden spurt was attributed by a Bank spokesman to the transfer of sums collected by various banks and institutions which the Bank had called in to simplify bookkeeping procedures.

The Teachers Association Executive today decided to raise IL500,000 for arms.

Barzilai By-Passing Nursing Director

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The intention of the Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Barzilai, to appoint Mrs. Ida Wisotzky, Mapam representative of the Executive of Kupat Holim, to an undefined position of "country-wide responsibility" in the Nursing Division of the Ministry of Health was confirmed yesterday by an informed source close to the Ministry. It is understood that she will be given a post as superior to the present Supervisor of the Division, Mrs. Y. Rosenthal-Cristal, whose dismissal on political grounds was denied by the Mapam Minister at a meeting with the Ministry Staff Committee on Monday.

Cables in Brief

VISIT. — Premier Dom Mintoff of Malta arrived in Cairo on Wednesday night on a special visit.

NAVAL. — Four U.S. destroyers of the U.S. 6th Fleet have arrived in Beirut on Wednesday for a five-day courtesy visit.

HEDJAZ. — The Polish Skop Company has won the contract to study and supervise the re-opening of the Hedjaz Railway, lying partly derelict since being disrupted in World War I.

RAILWAYS. — The Egyptian railways have ordered from Yugoslavia postal and goods railway vans worth about $500,000, the Yugoslav news agency reported yesterday.

Middle East Oil

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Petroleum Information Board here said today that Middle East countries together supplied about 185m. tons of oil in 1955. This was included in the world oil production of 750m. metric tons.

Leading producers in the Middle East were Kuwait with 53m. tons, Saudi Arabia with just under 47m., Iraq with nearly 34m. and Persia with 16m.

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A Happy & Peaceful 1956
AVOYA
RESTAURANT JAFFA opp. "THE CLOCK"
THE SPOT FOR REAL ORIENTAL FOOD SPECIALITIES
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY

The famous American Yiddish star
BEN-ZION WITLER
SHIFRA LERER
in a hilarious musical comedy
The Singing Blacksmith
Friday, Dec. 30, Kiryat Motzkin, "Orot," at 8.45 p.m.
Sat., Dec. 31, Tel Aviv Z.O.A. House 2 perfs. at 6 and 9.30 p.m.
Mon., Jan. 2, Tel Aviv "Ohel Shem," at 8.45 p.m.
Tuesday, Jan. 3, Pardess Hana, 6, 9.30 p.m.
Wed., Jan. 4, Rehovot, 8.45 p.m.

QUALITY RADIOS & L.P. GRAMOPHONES
Philips, Garrard etc. — At the Leading Expert
BROWN RADIO
19 Jaffa Rd. (Municipal Garden), Tel. 5665, Jerusalem.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, December 31
ARNON Tel. 4029
Female on the Beach
Joan Crawford — Jeff Chandler
are an exciting new team in romantic melodrama.
Hebrew and French subtitles
No complimentary tickets.
EDEN Tel. 3829
Second Week
M.G.M.'s Powerful production. The year's most exciting romantic adventure!
Clark Gable, • Lana Turner, Victor Mature
Betrayed
Technicolor — Metroscope
Also today at 2 p.m. and Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
EDISON Tel. 4056
JOHN CAROL'S PRODUCTION
One woman, two loves — the right one, the wrong one
THE FLAME
Starring: Vera Ralston—Robert Paige — Broderick Crawford
Sunday one performance only at 8.30. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs.: at 3.30 and 6.30 only.
ORGIL Tel. 61486
Lavender Hill Mob
Old wise Paris has never known a thief as cunning and subtle as portrayed by ALEC GUINNESS
Friday at 2 p.m.: DAMES DON'T CARE
STUDIO Tel. 4055
The screen's greatest emotional experience. For twenty-four hours he went . . . .
THE WAY OF ALL FLESH
Akim Tamiroff — Gladys George
ORION Tel. 2914
Second Week
CINEMASCOPE
Marlon Brando • Jean Simmons
Merle Oberon • Michael Rennie
DESIREE
(color DeLuxe)
Hebrew and French subtitles
ORNA Tel. 4733
A powerful story based on actual police records!
DRAGNET
(Warnercolor)
Starring:
Jack Webb — Anne Robinson
Hebrew and French subtitles
RON Tel. 3104
Third Week
An unusual and stirring film:
The Green Scarf
Ann Todd — Michael Redgrave
Kieron Moore
Hebrew & French Subtitles.
A FORUM-FILM Picture
Also today at 2 p.m.
ZION HALL
Dean MARTIN — Jerry LEWIS
A hilarious comedy delight in Technicolor
MONEY FROM HOME
Friday at 2 p.m.: CASTA DIVA
TEL-OR TEL. 3570
Van HEFLIN — Julia ADAMS — Abbe LANE
The wild excitement of revolt in a lawless land
Wings of the Hawk
On Friday at 2 p.m.: DRUMS ACROSS THE RIVER

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, Dec. 31 —
ALLENBY
CINEMASCOPE
AUDIE MURPHY
America's most decorated war hero, in
To Hell and Back
3.30, 7.15, 9.30
ARMON DAVID Tel. 20854
6th Week
Alastaire Sim — Guy Middleton
Audrey Hepburn in
Laughter in Paradise
CHEN 2nd week
A Frenchman's love-affair in England
with Gerard Philipe
in
Monsieur Ripois
EDEN
Spectacular circus feats in this latest production
TIGER TAMER
ESTHER 2nd week
CINEMASCOPE
June Powell — Tony Martin,
in M.G.M.'s joyous musical
Hit the Deck
MIGDALOR
THE DIVIDED HEART
with Cornell Borchers—Yvonne Mitchell and Alexander Knox
MOGRABI
Paul Douglas — Debra Paget
Grace Kelly
14 Hours
For adults only.
3.30, 7.15, 9.30
OPHIR 3rd week
Martine Carol
in
La Possessaire
Colour by Ferrania Colour.
Directed by Alberto Lattuada
with Raf Vallone.
ORION 8th week
in Color and
CINEMASCOPE
Judy Garland, James Mason
A Star Is Born
$6,000,000 and 2½ years to make it!
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.30 p.m.
SHDEROTH
Gregory Peck—Audrey Hepburn
in the wonderfully charming film
ROMAN HOLIDAY
TAMAR
Oscar Homolka — Nadia Gray
and George Cole
TOP SECRET
A "FORUM FILM" RELEASE
Matinees: Continuous from 9.45 (last show at 4.45).
TCHELET Cinema
119 Rehov Ben Yehuda
8th Week
FRANCOISE ARNOUL
DANIEL GELIN
Les Amants du Tage
at 5.15—7.15—9.15
at 3 p.m.: "CAPTAIN PIRATE" with Louis Hayward
YARON 3rd week
A splendid comedy with an original and very amusing idea
Passport to Pimlico
Main at 3.30 p.m.
RIOT IN CELL BLOCK 11
ZAMIR 8th week
Premiere in Israel!
Exceptional Picture.
Mighty production.
FURIA
Daily: 5.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

JEWISH COMEDY THEATRE. Management: Lichtenberg-Lipman
MAX Perlman GITA Galina
"KOPL KIVE VERT A TATE"
TEL AVIV: Beit Hapoel TOMORROW, Dec. 31, two perfs. 6.30 — 9.15
AFULE: Kol Bon, Mon., Jan. 2, 8.30 p.m.
Premiere 'Der Gazlen'
Musical Comedy — 3 acts — 6 scenes
by Kalmanovits
RAMLE: Eilon, Tues., Jan. 3, 8.30 p.m.
HADERA: Hof, Wed., Jan. 4, 8.30 p.m.
HAIFA: Orah, Thurs., Jan. 5, 9 p.m.

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From Saturday, Dec. 31, 1955
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Evenings at 4, 6.45 & 9.
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The Thing from Another World
Mats.: Fri. Sun. Mon.
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AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
2nd WEEK!
CINEMASCOPE
Jennifer Jones, William Holden in
Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing
Fox Film in colour
ORAH Tel. 4017
2nd WEEK!
After a big success in Tel Aviv, the Swedish Picture
Unmarried Mothers
For adults only.
ARMON Tel. 4848
EVENING STANDARD:
"The finest British film since the war!"
Passport to Pimlico
Stanley Holloway,
Hermione Baddeley
Hebrew & French subtitles.
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בית
Ansie Charchat, New York — Rachel Sonnenfeld, Jerusalem
Engaged
Dec. 29, 1955.

CELIA LAYTON (nee Rubin), Abingdon Road, London W. 8 — and — MOSES AND LUCY MAZLIAH, Ganei Yehuda, Doar Yahud
take pleasure in inviting relatives, friends and acquaintances to attend the wedding of their children
HARRY and NAOMI
which will be held on Sunday, January 15, 1956, at 4 p.m., at the Ohel Moed Synagogue, Rehov Shadal, Tel Aviv.
Please regard this as a personal invitation.

A MEMORIAL MEETING FOR THE LATE
Docent Dr. Albert Simons
ז"ל
will take place on Monday, January 2, 1956, at 8.30 p.m., at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, on the thirtieth day after his death. All friends are cordially invited.

In deepest sorrow we announce the sudden death of our dearly beloved husband, son-in-law and brother-in-law
Dr. Arie Besen, M.D. ז"ל
All who knew his goodness and kindness will participate in our painful loss.
PAULA BESEN
For the bereaved family
9 Rehov Frischman, Tel Aviv.
The funeral has already taken place. Please refrain from condolence visits.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, December 30, 1955
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THE perplexity about the aim of High School education is referred to in an article on page seven of this issue in which the report of Dr. Malinowsky to the national convention of psychologists is discussed.

THE AIM OF EDUCATION

The conclusion reached there is that there is a large wastage of pupils from Israel's secondary schools because these institutions have no clearly defined aim and do not fit the students for their work in life. As a remedy a suggestion is made that entry into High School should be made more rigidly selective than it is today and that children who do not attain a sufficient standard should be directed from the start to vocational schools.

But is there not a danger in stimulating the move in the direction of this polarization of further education into the academic and the vocational? The clear dichotomy between the two will eventually be a disservice to education for as our civilization becomes more technological there will be mounting pressure to direct a disproportionate number of adolescents into technical training and a tendency to limit the study of humanities and the arts to fewer and fewer pupils who will later be enrolled in the class which is already becoming the object of obloquy under the new term of "eggheads."

If the values on which civilization is based are to be preserved, the increased need for technicians and consequently the training to produce them will have to be balanced by a serious attempt to inculcate also a broad humanistic education in the true sense of that word.

Israel has her own special problems. It is courageous to consider universal secondary education at a time when we can barely afford the austerity primary education now offered children from the ages of 6 to 14. But our very stringency here should make us quite clear as to what path we shall pursue if ever we do embark upon a programme of universal secondary education. Certainly a means will have to be found of making the teacher's position sufficiently remunerative to enable him to stay in school and devote himself to his pupils after teaching hours. At present most teachers disappear to other assignments as soon as the last bell rings, for only by putting in additional hours somewhere can they make a decent living.

But more important will be the need to evolve a syllabus which will enable the average child to complete High School and obtain a sufficient cultural background to make him into an intelligent and useful citizen, capable by knowledge and a developed power of judgment of living in a democracy creatively, sufficiently interested in things of the mind to provide a background for the nation's artists and writers and conditioned to grow into an adult who will live a full life himself and help others to similar self-realization.

This may imply the setting-up of two or even three kinds of High School; the so-called grammar school; the "modern" school and perhaps the multilateral school. It might also imply the varying of the programme to some extent to permit the less gifted to complete the course. As in the British system, all pupils who complete High School could receive a General Certificate of Education in a wide variety of subjects whose requirements would be within the mental range of the average pupil, while for matriculation and entry into University or some other institution of higher learning there could be the obligation to pass a "Higher Level" in a given minimum of subjects.

Whatever the solution, it must not be to limit opportunities for secondary education just because under our present imperfect system, there is a serious wastage of pupils throughout the High School course. If Israel is to take that place in the world which one should like, and which would be in accordance with the intellectual achievements of the Jewish people in the Diaspora, it will be as the result of more, and better, education, and not its cutting down.

S.A. Natives Short of Leaders

By CYRIL DUNN

JOHANNESBURG, (O.F.N.S.).—AN unfortunate squabble between the Press and the Bloemfontein conference of the African National Congress of South Africa, (the native African organisation) proves to what extent the Nationalist Government has deprived Congress of all its really capable leaders by banning them from political gatherings.

The row began when two determined delegates proposed that the meeting expel the reporters of the "Bantu World," a moderate African newspaper virtually owned by the country's biggest White newspaper group. When a "Bantu World" man asked how Congress members could claim to favour the freedom of the Press if all they meant was that newspapers should be free to print only what Congress members found agreeable to read, he was shouted down with rough tribal epithets.

The rest of the Press thought it their duty to go too, and trooped out of the hall. It seemed to us that by taking this action against a "hostile" newspaper, Congress members had exposed not only their lack of intelligent leadership, but also their desperate need of it. And they had shown once more how impulsively they sometimes move away from sweet reason to the excitements of the extreme.

There was not much in the annual report of the National Executive which a sub-editor of "Pravda" would have thought it expedient to cut out. The familiar line was taken about the pressing need for "world peace"; Congress was reminded, for example, that "the pressure of the people brought to a stop the colonial war in Korea."

The arguments normally used against Communism ring a bit hollow in South Africa. You cannot warn against an impending loss of freedom people who have never really known what freedom is. And the Nationalists actively encourage the spread of Communism among Africans, first, by taking steps to suppress it, thereby persuading Africans that there must be something good in it; and, secondly, by allowing a curious latitude to some forms of Communist propaganda. The only newspaper in South Africa which can be called a national one is a small Communist weekly, and the Government allows it to appear. The only possible conclusion is that it does so because it is useful to it as evidence of that "Communist menace" it uses to justify some parts of its racial policy, and to show that it merits the cooperation of the anti-Communist West.

It is probably true that Congress is confused rather than Communist. Members believe that they can accept Communist help without necessarily committing themselves to a Communist future. But wherever it is going, the Congress is plainly full of life. Its first session, though naturally off to a late start, went on until five o'clock the following morning. And though it all looked somewhat tribal, the resolutions Congress passed were markedly up-to-date. The decision to call a strike of all African women domestic servants if the Nationalists try to force African women to carry passes, could scarcely have been more closely related to contemporary techniques.

Readers' Letters

ARAB VILLAGES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to give your readers some picture of the life in and development of our villages.

The Mandatory Government instituted some reforms but, while on the surface there seemed to be progress, behind this facade were Arab villages isolated from the real activities which were taking place, and left to their feuds with no goal, no guidance, no union, no friendly leadership. Some fought this corruption by learning, perseverance and patience. But they fought alone, and although the Palestinian Arabs emerged in 1947 as the most cultured Arab community, they performed nothing because of selfishness, lack of sacrifice and a degrading indifference to service.

The Israel Government, as compared with the Mandatory, which was a foreign ruling government, is a national, sovereign government and rules an Israel people. It is only natural that it should seek the prosperity of its people. Hence the great progress which is going on. Such a government, attentive to the development of its country and persistent in keeping itself uppermost among civilised nations, will not accept such a flaw as the condition of most of the Arab villages. True, we have progressed far more than at any other time in the past. We no longer idle in cafes and at street corners. We work and work hard. We creep steadily on like the tortoise. Yet must we toil alone, through indifference?

We are being encouraged to pull through; but we need practical help. We are very poor; we need financial adjustment. We are reluctant; we need authoritative, firm guidance. We are afraid; we need security. We need, not a shove, but a push, offered cleanly to meet the ever-growing thankfulness of grateful, peaceful hearts.

Yours, etc.
B. S. YUNIS
Kfar Ara, December 1955.

HOSPITALITY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I am a student at the Ulpan Akiva in Natanya and upon the completion of our course of study last week, we were invited to spend the week-end at Kfar Shmaryahu, where we were graciously entertained by the residents and were given a real opportunity to see certain phases of Israel life from the "inside." Too often tourists judge the country from the base of a hotel room; the true life and problems of the people escape them. This rare experience gave us, newcomers from 16 countries, both tourists and future settlers, an understanding of the good will and desire to help on the part of local residents.

To Mrs. Esther Silberberg of Kfar Shmaryahu, the gracious hostess who conceived this idea and made all the arrangements to see it through, we extend our thanks. To Dr. Weil, the Rosh Hamo'etza, to the president of the WIZO chapter, Mrs. Hamburger, to all those residents who so kindly opened their hearts and homes to us, we defer in gratitude: to Miss Shulamit Katzenelson, the able directress of the Ulpan Akiva, we acknowledge, as we have in the past, her due reward for charm and efficiency. "May their tribe increase!"

Yours, etc.
MRS. SELDA G. LEFF
Natanya, December 4.

S. AFRICA AND ISRAEL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a South African Jew I was shocked and disappointed to read that Israel had voted against the Union of South Africa, and with the Soviet-Arab bloc, in the recent debate which led to the withdrawal of the South African delegation.

This did not pass unnoticed in the Afrikaans press, and "Die Burger," Cape Town Afrikaans daily, always sympathetic towards the Jews and Israel, hoped that South African Jews would help to present the South African cause in Israel, as they have presented the cause of Israel in South Africa, and with equally encouraging results.

The U.N.O. interference in South African domestic affairs is deplorable. The newspaper referred to above stated that Israel did not appear to be among the friends South Africa was seeking at U.N.O....

Let us hope that in the future there will be no cause for such a thought.

Yours, etc.
HAROLD LAPEDUS
Cape Town, November 12.

PEN FRIENDS

JANET SHEPHARD, 13, of 6 Lebanon Avenue, Hanworth, Middlesex, England, would like a girl pen friend of her age.

THIS WEEK...

Security The Israel Labour Party (Mapai) announced that it was setting up a committee headed by the former Minister of Defence, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, to prepare "a comprehensive plan for the present emergency." This announcement appeared simultaneously with a London report that in the past six months 190 tanks, rebuilt from British "scrap", have been delivered to Egypt via Belgium.

Foreign Relations Israel's intentions to call a conference with Egypt under the Armistice Agreement to promote peace were revealed in a Foreign Ministry review of the negotiations held by Gen. Burns, Chief Truce Supervisor, during the past seven weeks on the Hammarskjold proposals to decrease tension in the El Auja (Nitzana) Demilitarised Zone. The conditions for such a conference would be full implementation of the Armistice Agreement and a complete cease-fire. Israel considered Egypt's stand on the U.N. Secretary-General's proposals a rejection; Israel herself had accepted them unconditionally. Gen. Burns on returning from a conference in Gaza said that Egypt had not yet formulated her final attitude to the proposals and considered that negotiations were still open. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion repeated in a Press interview his offer for peace based on the Armistice Agreement. The Government drew the attention of Gen. Burns to Syrian statements which rejected the Armistice borders.

Knesset The House rejected a proposal to debate the Government's peace programme before the foreign policy debate scheduled for next week.

Labour Tel Aviv municipality workers affiliated with the Histadrut went out on strike over recognition of the small Herut employees' organisation. The Histadrut proposed increasing the cost-of-living allowances and lowering taxes to stave off a round of general pay rises.

Miscellaneous Twelve hundred pilgrims crossed the lines into Jordan for Christmas in a smooth and quick operation. The Zionist Congress was set for next April 11. Israel decided to make her own anti-polio vaccine in time for the 1957 season.

'Atomic Force' Being Tested

By OMER ANDERSON

BONN, (N.A.N.A.).—THE prototype of what is likely to become the standard American military unit of the future — the "Atomic Task Force"—is being tested at Legborn, where Brig. Gen. John H. Michaelis has established headquarters of the Southern European Task Force (SETAF).

SETAF's mission is to support defence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's southern flank. But Michaelis has the unpublicized but even more important assignment of testing the nuclear 5,000 man task-force type of organization for general adoption by the U.S. Army.

Full Range of Arms

Michaelis' command is equipped with the full range of nuclear weapons available to ground forces. And U.S. military planners are looking ahead to the day — not far off — when atomic warheads will be available for the conventional eight-inch gun and for even smaller field weapons.

Strategically Michaelis' force will be able to deploy quickly to any sector in the Mediterranean-Adriatic-Alps sector.

When American troops were withdrawn from Austria, there were cries that Italy was being left wide open to invasion by the Soviets. In terms of firepower and mobility, however, Michaelis' task force is a vastly more potent fighting force than the 15,000 American troops armed with conventional weapons that were pulled out of Austria.

U.S. Army planning long has been preoccupied with the problem of how to defend Europe with fewer men and at less cost, feeling that Communist strategy will continue to be pressing towards world conquest through a series of local conflicts in widely separated areas of the globe.

Ever since the Korean War, the U.S. Army has been pondering the problem of how to fight global "brush wars" without pinning down large numbers of troops around the world. The SETAF task force type organization is being hailed as the answer.

Michaelis' force is so small that it could be airlifted, with all its equipment, to any area of the world in a matter of days if not hours. Yet its ultra-high mobility and nuclear punch gives it a fighting capability many times its numerical size.

Aside from the problem of fighting brush wars, American military men in Germany recognize that the era of large American forces in Europe is drawing to an end. There are few top military leaders who believe that the U.S. Congress will sanction the stationing of the present six divisions in Germany indefinitely. However, it is equally clear to these military leaders that the Soviet threat is likely to remain great and West Europe's forces relatively weak for years to come.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

COVERING UP FOR CAIRO

GENERAL Burns' negative reaction to the publication by the Government of Israel of its terms for a settlement with Egypt means to place attacker and attacked on an equal footing, says "Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda). General Burns has indicated, in his angry outburst, that instead of being concerned with the implementation of the Armistice agreements, he is concerned with covering up the aggressiveness and belligerent aims of Israel's enemies. According to "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) and "Hatsofe" (World Mizrahi) the U.N. Chief has been trying to cover up Cairo's intransigence by claiming that Nasser has not yet digested Mr. Hammarskjold's proposals.

"Davar" (Histadrut) doubts that Western policy has helped to prevail upon Egypt to get down to serious discussion. The provisions of the West's "peace policy," which demand sacrifices only from Israel, have not gone far in helping UN efforts and "private mediators" in Cairo to bring peace to the borders; neither will they be helped by reports that the U.S. has decided to delay its decision on the Israel arms bid.

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) asks: "Who decides on military operations?" The Minister of Defence, the paper avers, involved his colleagues in the Kinneret raid without consulting them. The paper cites the case of the Minister of Interior, who reported that since not all members of the Government were in accord on a number of municipal problems, he would not bring his review before the Knesset. The same approach, concludes "Ha'aretz," should apply to matters of defence.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) insists that the present Government has no policy, has proved itself inadequately prepared on matters of defence, foreign affairs and home affairs as well, and seems to be bent on showing its talent for evading important issues. "Herut" criticises the Government in the same vein.

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North African Newcomers Bearing Up

By YESHAYAHU ASHNI

HOW do North Africans brought in under the "ship to village" plan make out in agriculture in comparison to other settlers? The answer is in the process of being given at Safsufa, a village near Meron that was successively abandoned by groups from Bulgaria and from Yemen, then re-assigned a year ago to families straight from Morocco and Tunisia.

The population is still in a state of flux. Relatives are arriving; villagers are leaving — some for the towns, some for *ma'barot*, through which they hope to "infiltrate" into the city. Yet the four instructors on the spot are encouraged by the care with which most of the new farmers work their plots and by the yields which they obtain.

So far, this success has been limited to the two-and-a-half dunam plots that adjoin the house of every settler, on which they grow tobacco and vegetables for their own use (hot peppers seem to be a favourite). The olive groves and the vineyard, which are owned collectively, will very likely have to be divided up because the villagers seem willing to work hard only on what is their very own family property. They were so slow at cultivating the village onion field that the profits on the crop did not even cover their wa

Several institutions have a hand in supplying Safsufa's income. There is the J.N.F.: it pays for the reclamation of land on which tobacco, apples, peaches and plums are to be grown. There is the Agency, which gives loans until a village is declared self-supporting and can start paying them back. There is the employment fund maintained by the Ministry of Labour for immigrant villages. As for the cultural life of Safsufa, it is provided for by a clubhouse equipped by the Information Services with furniture and a radio and record-player. The Histadrut's Cultural Centre sends theatrical groups; talks are given; sometimes illustrated by a projector and slides. The villagers have been taken on a few trips.

But on the whole, life at Safsufa is largely hard work and little leisure — the kind of life the Israel city dweller would find it very difficult to put up with. J.N.F. wages come in after a three-month delay. The cost of water, 70 pruta per cubic metre, limits the kind of crops that can be profitably grown. There is no electricity; when it is finally installed, the villagers will have to pay part of the bill. Financial hardships have brought about the resignation of two village committees in the space of less than a year, but the third is hopeful.

Dispute Between Ethiopia, Somali Grazers

By COLIN LEGUM

LONDON (OFNS). — NEW problems are constantly arising out of the transfer of the British Somalis' traditional grazing lands to the suzerainty of Emperor Haile Selassie under the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954. The British-controlled Somaliland Government has postponed the meetings of the Protectorate Advisory Council, expressing "grave dissatisfaction" with the way in which the Ethiopians are operating the agreement.

The Somalis — especially the camel-ranching nomads who are primarily concerned in the dispute between Britain and Ethiopia — are a notoriously stubborn and warlike people. They are well armed, and never hesitate to use force when their rights are even faintly suspected of being threatened. Theirs is still the mentality of the old frontiersmen; tough, suspicious, quick-on-the-draw, unforgiving. Their traditions are old and deep. They are devoted Moslems and a most intelligent and gifted people. While they do not mind fighting each other, they much prefer to combine in fighting a common enemy. And the terrain is such that once fighting begins, guerilla warfare can go on interminably; it is almost impossible to restore control.

The tribesmen have from time immemorial used the Haud and the Reserved Area to graze their camels during the winter months. Although these areas are now under Ethiopian rule, the Somalis are entitled under the agreement to continue to use them in accordance with their traditional practice. Nor is there any question of their having to give up their status as British-protected persons to exercise their grazing rights. Yet nine tribal leaders of the Somali nomads have been arrested. After being kept in detention for several months by Ethiopian police, eight were released without trial. The ninth, the chief local authority of Hargeisa, is still in prison.

Ethiopian officers in the frontier provinces are reported to be putting pressure on the British nomadic tribesmen to change their nationality to Ethiopian; apparently threatening them that unless they do they might forfeit their grazing rights.

British opinion over these actions is getting stronger, and Labour and Conservative Members of Parliament have begun to press the British Government to reconsider its decision to transfer the Somalis' lands to the Ethiopians.

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, recently confirmed allegations that the Ethiopians have made attempts to close down an English school for Somalis; that they have prevented the social services from operating normally; and that they have converted nomadic grazing lands into settled agricultural lands. All these actions are contrary to the terms of the agreement.

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Miss Edith Hershkovits of 4 Rehov Ness Ziona, Tel Aviv, won IL5,000 in the second Mif'al Hapayis drawing 1955/'7 series.

State Archives Enshrine History in the Making

A SHORT while ago, a veritable treasure was brought to Jerusalem — the State Archives. Transferred from Tel Aviv, where they had been scattered among many buildings, they have now found a home of their own in the new Kirya: 22 well designed, spacious, airy, functional rooms — all underground. When the large reading room with a reference library of 12,000 volumes is made available to the public, scholars and students, politicians and historians will find a new field of research. For in addition to housing the official documents of the State of Israel, the archives have inherited from the Mandatory Government 250,000 correspondence folders, many of them marked confidential.

Their efficient and faithful guardian is Russian-born Sophie Yudin, once editor of the Palestine Yearbook, and a graduate of the Library School at Columbia University. When she visited Israel in 1948, she was invited to take charge of the State records.

It is astonishing how the small staff of ten also manages the manifold functions of the library, where all Israel publishers are required to deposit a copy of each of their books and periodicals. (In fact about 90 per cent comply with this regulation). Once a year, a list of Government publications is compiled in book form, with both a Hebrew and an English index.

Since February 1952, when deposits were made compulsory by law, 1,700 books have been received. The library has also taken over a large collection of material from the Mandatory period, mainly on public administration in Britain and the U.S.

At the same time, it serves as the official Government Exchange Agency. In a recent shipment, 1,120 publications were sent to the Library of Congress in Washington. On the other hand, Israel is the recipient of all U.S. Government publications which are passed on by the Exchange agency to the respective Government departments, to the Army, to research centres, etc.

Mandatory Heritage

From the librarian's viewpoint, the Mandatory heritage poses the greatest problem. About 70 per cent of the 250,000 folders have by now been indexed and four catalogues have already been published. Gradually, as the bulk is being sifted and sorted, correspondence of no interest is being destroyed. There are 20,000 folders of the Food Controller's office alone. The files contain both incoming and outgoing mail despatches from the High Commissioner as well as those of the Colonial and Foreign Offices, from 1920 until May 1, 1948 — 13 days before the British left. Some of the older material is already deteriorating and has to be carefully transferred into special boxes. The historian has here a fairly fresh field to explore — ranging from confidential reports on the Jaffa pogrom in 1921, over the long, drawn-out story of the Huleh concession, up to one of the very last orders: to set free the inmates of the lunatic asylum in Acre.

The very heart of the archives is the Strong Room, secured by the most modern devices against fire, water and burglary, and housing Israel's official documents. Included are all laws passed by the Knesset and the publications of all Government departments, which makes it possible to study the development of each Ministry from its inception. When a department is closed down, as was the Ministry for Minorities, its complete files are transferred to the Archives.

Historical Documents

The fascination of that room cannot be easily resisted: it tells the story of Israel's statehood in documents. There is the proclamation by General Allenby in 1917 — in English, French, Italian, Hebrew, Arabic, Russian and Greek; and, after the acceptance of the Mandate, King George's call in 1920 to the people of Palestine; there is a photocopy of the United Nations' vote on the partition of the country and, finally, in a box lined with velvet, a silver case whose hammered letters read *Megillat Haatsmaut*, the Scroll of Independence. Inside is the parchment with the famous text, bearing the signatures of men of all parties, including that of the Communist Meir Wilner. In the absence of a state emblem, the seal shows a simple Magen David.

The Armistice Agreements with Egypt, Jordan, the Lebanon and Syria, follow the dearly bought Declaration of Independence, leather-bound, each of them a booklet in itself, the four documents are deposited in three copies — one with the United Nations, one with the Foreign Ministry and one here. The next step was recognition by the other nations. It is a strange experience, in the light of more recent events, to look at a letter in Russian, dated June 26, 1948, bearing the seal of the Kremlin — No. 476 — and Molotov's signature; it represents the first de jure recognition of Israel.

Tracing back the course of history — there is the first census in 1948; the first loan agreement with a foreign bank: that in November 1948, with the American Export-Import Bank; the report of the Central Election Board for the First Knesset; and the agreement between the Israel Government and the Jewish Agency which has become the legal basis for the Zionist movement.

History enshrined: a new attraction for tourists. Who knows what documents will follow, still unrecorded, of history in the making?

H.F.

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NATURE NOTES

Pet Chameleons

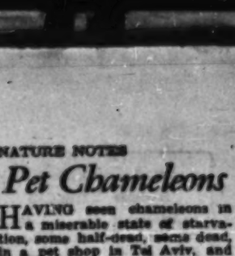
HAVING seen chameleons in a miserable state of starvation, some half-dead, some dead, in a pet shop in Tel Aviv, and having recently had several letters from owners asking how to treat the poor things, I feel moved to give some advice.

There is nothing against keeping chameleons in captivity; they are tame by nature, and delightful to watch. They are neither avid for the great open spaces nor costly to feed. On no account should they be allowed to run of the house, for sooner or later there will be moaning and gnashing of teeth among the children: the poor thing will be trodden upon, or squashed in a door, or have the tail pinched off in a window frame. He will get lost, and be found in mummified state three months later behind a bookcase. He will fall onto the oil stove and be fried, or into a pot and be boiled.

Keep your pet chameleon in a cage, or a terrarium and supply him with flies (a tip for catching flies alive on the pane or the netting: hold a matchbox half open, put the open half over the fly and close gently. Of course you can only catch one fly per box). Put greenery in the chameleon's cage — either a pot with a growing plant or a branch of foliage renewed every few days. The leaves should be sprinkled twice daily — he licks the moisture off.

Chameleons hibernate more or less, but, as far as my experience goes, not in captivity. At a pinch, if flies or small grasshoppers are not available, they will eat mealworms, obtainable at a pet shop or easily "created" by placing a moist rag together with flour in a jar.

P.A.



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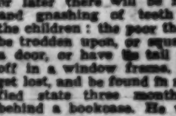

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